

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For JUNE, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry.
- II. Witty Reproof of the Times.
- III. Country News.
- IV. Mathematical Pieces.
- V. Messrs. Pitt and Legge's Thanks to the City of Norwich.
- VI. To London, Worcester, Bedford, and Boston.
- VII. Account of Westphalia.
- VIII. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECH of L. Piso, in Defence of two late Treaties.
- IX. Irish Rebellion fomented by the French.
- X. Letter from the Marquis of Clanricarde.
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- XII. Journey of Sir Alexander Cuming.
- XIII. A surprizing medical Case.
- XIV. State of Parties in Ireland.
- XV. Mr. Blacklock's Essay on universal Etymology.
- XVI. Prussian Victories how to be improved.
- XVII. Hardships of Pressing.
- XVIII. Method to starve the French Privateers.
- XIX. A seasonable Hint.
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- XXI. Loss of the Doddington Indiaman.
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- XXIII. A new astringent Gum described.
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- XXVI. POETRY: Parody on a Passage in Pope's Essay on Man; to a young Lady going to be married; two Versions of Lam. ver. 1—4; Transmigration, a Fable; the Quack; Orders of Governor Nash; the Triumph of Indifference; to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt; to Mr. Garrick, on his Temple and Statue of Shakespear; a new Song, set to Musick, a Country Dance, &c. &c.
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- XXVIII. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
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- XXX. Course of Exchange.
- XXXI. Large Account of Foreign Affairs.
- XXXII. Catalogue of Books.
- XXXIII. Stocks; Wind, Weather.
- XXXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.

With a correct MAP of WESTPHALIA, shewing the Routs of the Hanoverian and French Armies, and an exact PLAN of the City of PRAGUE, beautifully engraved.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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Several things our correspondents were made to expect this month, must be deferred for want of room; particularly the Latin epistle, the further account of Dr. Lind's journey, and the list of ships taken on both sides. Sallinda, and many other ingenious pieces in prose and verse, are received, and will be inserted.

Subscriptions for a GENERAL INDEX to the LONDON MAGAZINE, continue to be received by R. BALDWIN, at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.

THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

For JUNE, 1757.

From the REGULATIONS for the Prussian Cavalry lately published here, we shall give some such Extraëts as we think may be understood, and will be thought entertaining, by the Generality of our Readers; for even the Ladies must be pleased to see something of the Fatigues, as well as Dangers, which Gentlemen expose themselves to for their Defence *.

PART I. CHAP. I.

REGULATIONS for the HORSE.



EVERY regiment is composed of five squadrons, divided into ten troops, and contains the following number of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, inferior staff-officers, and private men.

Principal staff-officers, one general, or colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major.—Inferior staff-officers, two adjutants, one quarter-master, one chaplain, one solicitor, one surgeon, five mates, one riding-master, one trumpet-major, one kettle-drummer, 10 farriers, one sadler, one provost.—Commissioned officers, nine captains, including two captain-lieutenants, 10 lieutenants, including the two adjutants, who rank as such, 10 cornets.—Non-commissioned officers and trumpeters, six non-commissioned officers per troop, one trumpeter per troop. — Private, 66 men per troop, six supernumeraries per troop. — Total of effectives, officers included, 848.

The eldest adjutant, the trumpet-major, the kettle-drummer, and all belonging to the inferior staff, are appointed to the colonel's troop; the youngest adjutant to the major's troop.

The six supernumeraries to every troop, being only designed to keep the regiment compleat, are never to march under arms, but when any of the men fall sick, in which case they must supply their places.

PART IV. CHAP. III.

Directions for teaching the EXERCISE.

Article 1. IT is his majesty's strict command, that all regiments shall be kept in good order, not only during the time of exercise, but throughout the whole year; and that they remain all June, 1757.

ways quite compleat, and in proper condition to march, whensoever they shall receive such orders.

Art. 2. The field-officers must oblige the captains and subalterns to attend their troops diligently, and above all things to keep them under the strictest subordination, taking care that all orders are executed with the utmost punctuality; and likewise that the men make themselves masters of their horses, ride in an upright and graceful position, fix their stirrups according to the directions before given, and hold their bridles short.

N. B. Every man shall be at liberty to break his own horse, and to exercise him as he pleases.

Art. 3. Great care must be taken, as well on horseback as on foot, that the men do not talk, or make the least noise; and on horseback particularly, that they do not play with their bridles, or kick one another with their stirrups, but always keep a profound silence, and ride in a regular and soldier-like manner.

Art. 4. Men who have been long absent from their troops, either on furloughs, or on account of sickness, must be again regularly instructed, from the beginning, in every part of their exercise.

Art. 5. When a subaltern officer neglects his duty, or the care of his troop, his captain must report him to the headquarters, and the commanding officer is to give him a severe reprimand; nevertheless the captains, and commanding officers, are themselves to take all possible pains in keeping their respective squadrons in proper order, and their subalterns are only required to be assisting to them.

Art. 6. When officers become incorrigible, they must be reported to his majesty: When non-commissioned officers likewise, who are gentlemen, do not attend sufficiently to their duty, they shall forfeit all future pretensions to a commission; and all other non-commissioned officers shall, in like manner, be kept with the utmost severity, to an exact and diligent performance of their duty.

Art. 7. Officers and non-commissioned officers must always be alert on their guards, must keep their men in good order, make them perform every thing in a regular manner at the reliefs, and instruct their centries how they are to behave on their

posts: When any officer, or non-commissioned officer, is negligent therein, he must be severely punished.

Art. 8. Recruits, after they are appointed to troops, are in the first place to be exercised on foot, and taught how to march, to carry the head and body gracefully, to cast their eyes always to the right, in marching straight forwards, but in wheeling, to the flank which wheels, in order to see that their ranks keep quite even and dressed: After they are perfected in marching on foot, they must be taught to ride, and particular care taken that they acquire a good seat, and hold their bridles in such a manner as to have the entire command of their horses; that they keep their arms close to their bodies, and sit firm in the saddle, so as not to gall the backs of their horses by too much motion: When the recruits have rid for some time with stirrups, and are able to manage their horses at pleasure, either upon a trot or gallop, they must be brought to ride without saddle, in order to gain a still steadier seat, and to become as compleat horsemen without it, as the best riding-master upon a demi-peak: When the recruits are brought to this degree of skill, they must be taught to fire on horseback with their carbines, in doing which it must be observed, that they are to present over the left ear of the horse, and to level rather too low than too high, lest their charge should be thrown away in the air; they must be likewise taught to fire after the same method with their pistols.

Art. 9. The recruits are further to be instructed, in what manner to draw their swords, in what position to hold them, and how to return them; and must be taught to understand, as is before expressed in the beginning of these Regulations, that the principal advantage of the cavalry consists in charging sword in hand; and also that when a man raises himself up in his saddle, and makes a full stroke from above, it falls with double the force of one which is made sitting still: Moreover they must be instructed to hold their swords constantly in such a position, as to be able to strike with the edge, and never with the flat.

N. B. In order to bring the recruits to a skilful use of their swords, the officers must have paste-board images made, and erected to represent an enemy, which they are at full speed to cut at; whereby it is once more to be observed, that they are always to raise themselves in their stirrups when they make their stroke: Afterwards, when a recruit is rendered perfect in this part of

the exercise, he must be taken into the ranks, and learn the evolutions, as above explained, from some of the old soldiers.

Art. 10. The men must be exercised in riding every day in the week, during both the summer and winter, unless when the ground is so slippery in the latter season, that riding would be dangerous.

Art. 11. During the time of exercising in the spring of the year, the exercise shall be performed five times on horseback every week, and once on foot: On Sunday evenings likewise, and on the foot-exercise day, the horses are to be rid out once.

Art. 12. It is his majesty's principal intention, that the men should imbibe a strong affection for their horses, the officers must therefore see that they take great care of them, and are instructed in the knowledge of every thing which may tend to their preservation: They must be also taught by the regimental saddler, how to stuff their saddles, and to fit them properly to their horse's backs, that whenever any alterations become necessary on a march, they may be able themselves to make them, and their horses not be exposed to any injury.

Art. 13. His majesty strictly orders the commanding officers of regiments to take care that their men are taught to saddle their horses quick: When a regiment lies in a town, or in cantonments, and to arms is sounded, the whole regiment, without a single person wanting, must be assembled, and formed before the gate in the space of twenty minutes.

When a regiment is encamped, and to boot and saddle is sounded, or orders are given to mount, the whole regiment must be formed in squadron on the parade in twelve minutes.

N. B. The horses are not, either at their review, or on any other occasion, to have their manes platted, or their tails bound up.

Art. 14. Recruits must be always quartered with good veteran soldiers, in order to learn from them how to saddle their horses, to curry and rub them down, and every thing else relating to the care of them: The old men must also teach them to be oeconomists, and contribute, as much as possible, to make them compleat soldiers.

N. B. Recruits must be also taught how to link their horses when they dismount, which is to be done according to the directions above given; namely, every man links his horse with his reins to the reins of his right-hand man, without waiting one for another.

Art. 15. The officers themselves must teach the recruits their foot-exercise, taking particular care that they load quick, and level well, that whensoever they shall happen to be attacked in cantonments, they may be able to make a good defence.

[To be continued in our next.]

The CENTINEL, No 22.

IT is with the highest degree of concern that, in spite of all the pains I have taken to recommend these my lucubrations to the favour of the publick, I still find myself utterly neglected by some, and but coolly received by others: The chosen few indeed, the sons of wit and learning, extol me to the skies, but I cannot at the same time, without indignation, observe my fellow-citizens at a coffee-house throw aside the Centinel with contempt, and call for the London Evening; scarce any thing, except news, is attended to with pleasure, or rewarded with approbation. My publisher has, to say the truth, made no scruple to acknowledge to me, that tho' she believes me to be a man of great parts and sagacity, she would give up twenty such papers as mine for a share in the Daily Advertiser, who, tho' not distinguished, as I remember, by its extraordinary wit and humour, can, notwithstanding, boast of more readers in a day, than would satisfy a moderate moral writer for the space of twelve months. Whilst I reflected on this melancholy truth, it occurred to me, that the most probable means of drawing advantage from the conviction of it, would be immediately to adopt the style and manner of these my illustrious cotemporaries. I have therefore set the sublime originals before me, and in order to secure attention and applause by a faithful copy, have changed my essay into a news-paper, which cannot fail to exhibit the *Utile Dulci*, and convey, like my brother journalists, both instruction and entertainment.

Ship News. Covent-Garden, May 28. Sailed yesterday the Charming Lucy, Bridgman, for India, laden with jewels; the Delight, the Industry, the Pretty Peggy, the Sally Rover, all for Guinea.

Passed by, the Fanny Murray, R—, for the Park.

Arrived from Virginia, several rich ships bound to Merryland, the cargo consigned over to Mrs. D—. The Wasp, Thunder, and Ætna fire-ships, are put into harbour to careen.

Remain in the Piazza, G—, J—n, and several others, with the *buffes* and *transports*.

London. We learn by a private letter, that the La Roche privateer, with diamonds, is taken by a man of war, and carried to Holland.

We hear that a treaty of marriage is on foot, and will speedily be consummated between Interest and Virtue: The nuptials will be celebrated at St. James's, and the new married couple are to set out, immediately after the ceremony, to c—t.

We hear from Arthur's, that the odds are five to four for N— against C—y C—r, and that the present l—d m—r is pitted against the archb—p of C— for five thousand pounds.

By a letter from Berlin we are informed, that the inhabitants are very sad, and very merry, laughing for the king of Prussia, and crying for marshal Schwerin; that they sing *Te Deum* in mourning, and thank God very devoutly for giving his majesty such glorious opportunities of destroying so many thousands of his fellow-creatures, and thinning mankind.

It being mutually resolved to dissolve the partnership account subsisting between John and Mary Spindle, husband and wife, in the parish of —, and to carry on the business of matrimony on each separate account. If any gentleman or lady has any claim of love or affection on either of the said partners, they are desired to bring the same to be satisfied; and whoever is indebted to them, are hereby required to pay the said debts to either of the partners, on account of the same separation, as soon as is convenient.

The members of the society corresponding with the incorporated society in Dublin, for propagating the human species in foreign parts, are desired to take notice, that a monthly meeting of their standing committee, will be held at —, on Friday next, at twelve o'clock precisely.

For Sale by the Candle, at the Shakespear's Head Tavern, Covent-Garden, the Tartar and Shark privateers, with their cargo from Haddock's, Harris, master, square-stern'd, Dutch built, with new sails and rigging. They have been lately dock'd and refitted, and are reckoned prime sailors. Catalogues, with an account of their cargo, may be had at Mrs. D—s's in the Piazza, or at the place of sale. To begin at twelve at night.

Missing, supposed to be stolen from a boarding-school near —, a beautiful young lady, aged seventeen, daughter of the late earl of —, and heiress to thirty thousand pounds, independent of her mother. She was observed to walk in the back garden after dinner with Mr. Macmulla

Macmulla the dancing-master, and is supposed to have made her escape with him thro' the yew hedge. She took nothing with her but a bottle of aqua vitæ from her governess's china closet, the second volume of Pamela, and the marriage service torn out of her Common-prayer book.

If offered to be married to Mr. Macmulla, pray stop her.

To Cover this Season, the famous stallion S——, at an hundred guineas a leap, and half a crown the footman. Is six feet and an inch high, rising twenty-six years old, was got by Poppet on lady T——'s Frisky, his dam by Spanker, his grand-dam by Bully. He goes well upon his legs, and is free from all blemishes; he has a good deal of bone, and is allowed to be one of the best bred and strongest stallions in England. The money to be paid at the time of leaping.

A list of his *get* may be had at Mrs. —, in Bow-street.

Stolen or strayed, from Miss Trolly and co.'s lace-shop, in Duke's-court, a small bay filley, coming fifteen this grass; she has a black spot just under her left eye, a cock'd tail, goes well upon her legs, and is fit for any weight.

She had been some time in training for a colonel of the guards, but is supposed to have been rode away with by an attorney's clerk, going on the western circuit.

Whoever brings her to Mrs. Trolly's above-mentioned, or to the guard-room at Whitehall, shall have fifty guineas reward, and no questions asked.

To be Sold by Auction, by order of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy, the genuine and valuable effects of Timothy Scribble, Esq; author and chapman; consisting of upwards of thirty excellent translations of Greek and Latin authors, with notes; two systems of philosophy; a treatise on agriculture; critical remarks on Hoyle; a new modern history; one hundred and eighty-four essays, political and moral, designed for weekly papers, with hints and thoughts for as many more; two tragedies and a half, one of them on an entire new plan; the fable from the Fairy Tales; one comedy full of plot and incident; six farces from the French, with characters for Garrick and Woodward; pamphlets *for* and *against* the ministry; a poem on the present war; another ready for the next peace; two large panegyrics; fourteen satires; with several manuscript sermons, dedications, fables, tales, odes, epistles, &c. &c. &c.

Catalogues to be had of Messrs. O——

and Co. booksellers; or at Mr. Scribble's lodgings in the King's-bench prison.

N. B. Mr. Scribble is known to have got ten or twenty pounds per ann. by writing for the booksellers these fifteen or sixteen years last past.

A gentleman wants a companion down into matrimony: He proposes setting out with all expedition; he intends going part of the common turnpike, or *Interest* road, and striking out into the forest of *Love* about half way. His fellow-traveller must be healthy, not too fat for the journey, and for the sake of conversation, the *chatterer* the better.

Please to send a line directed to A. B. at the coffee-house near Cuckold's-point, Wapping.

To be seen at the Coventry-cross, a cast of the Grecian Venus, in plaister of Paris.

C It has been generally admired by the curious, is allowed to be the work of a masterly hand, and the completest model in the universe.

Now selling off at prime Cost, the remaining stock in trade of an eminent clergyman leaving off business, and retiring to a b——k; consisting of a compleat set of manuscript sermons for the whole year, with the fasts and festivals, including a deification of king Charles for the 30th of January; a culverin charged and primed for the 5th of November, with a rod for the whore of Babylon; the sins of the nation described, in a discourse fit for the next solemn fast; charity, accession, Antigallican, and Small-pox sermons, some half-finished tracts against the Athanasian Creed, the marriage-act, and the thirty-nine articles, with several other curious particulars: The whole to be viewed till the time of sale, which will begin punctually at twelve o'clock.

Lost, in the dark walk at Vaux-hall, on Tuesday the 24th instant, two female reputations: One of them had a small spot, occasioned by some dirt thrown upon it last week in the road to Ranelagh; the other never soiled. Whoever will bring them back to the owners, shall receive five thousand pounds, with thanks.

Dropped, from a lady's tongue, in the left-hand stage-box, at Drury-lane play-house, on Saturday last, five severe invectives concerning lady C——; four bitter reflections on the dutchess of H——; some abuse of Miss Maria W——; a panegyric on S——'s beauty; two small oaths, and a white lye about Spanish paint.

If the above should be offered to be retailed, or repeated by any who overheard, pray

pray stop them, and give notice to Mr. F——, at his Register-office in the Strand, and you shall have half a guinea reward.

Signora M—— begs leave to inform the nobility and gentry, that she has found out a method, during the present time of universal dearth and calamity, to render them utterly insensible of either, and to prevent their timely relief of the poor, by employing their superfluous money in a subscription to operas the ensuing season. She humbly solicits an early payment, as it may be the means of visiting her native kingdom, and enable her to return next winter with a new band of singers and dancers, worthy of her audience, and equal to her wishes. (See p. 222.)

Subscribers continue to be taken in by Messrs. D—— and Co. at Charing-cross.

Must be Sold, the owner being a bankrupt, a vote for a member of parliament, for the borough of ——, at the next general election. To prevent trouble, the price is fourscore pounds.

COUNTRY NEWS.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,
SOME extraordinary expressions, in a sermon preached by Dr. L——, before a western corporation, having made a great noise in my neighbourhood, I take the liberty of sending you the passages most remarked upon, and very humbly submit them to the judgment of the public.—Towards the latter end of the sermon, when the learned doctor was speaking about the wicked abuse of *civil* and *christian* liberty, he made use of the following words: "The utmost instance of *factious insolence*, which can possibly be given, is when little, mean, mercenary fellows, shall assume the solemn air of *independency* and *importance*, and arrogantly dictate to the *throne* concerning the *choice* of the great ministers of the crown, and about the proper *destination* of our fleets and armies.—The two houses of parliament are the *sacred depositaries* of the rights and liberties of Englishmen; and to these *resources* we may always steadily look up for our deliverance and happiness; but to look down for our *political instructions*, to the *hewers of stone*, and *drawers of water*, and to such persons as are every way utterly unqualified by *circumstances*, *education*, and *dependencies*,

to conduct the arduous affairs of Europe, is to endeavour to pervert the whole course and nature of rational government, and to depend upon a *broken reed*, which naturally tends to *pierce* into the *vitals* of the best and wisest constitution in the world.—How thoroughly *seared* must the consciences of those men be, who, with unblushing countenances, boast of their *inflexibility*, and *patriotick* zeal, when, at the time of their doing this, they are *servilely* paying the most *blind* and *stupid* obedience to the artful glosses, and lucrative schemes of their *incendiary leaders*?"

The doctor concluded his long discourse with a very passionate *exclamation* against *bribery* and *corruption*; and with a very affecting *exhortation* to the people—that they would all mind their own business, and do their several duties faithfully in that *station* of life, in which God's wise providence had been pleased to place them.—This last part of the doctor's sermon seemed to give the greatest offence to the very worthy gentlemen of the c-r-p-r-n.

I am, &c.

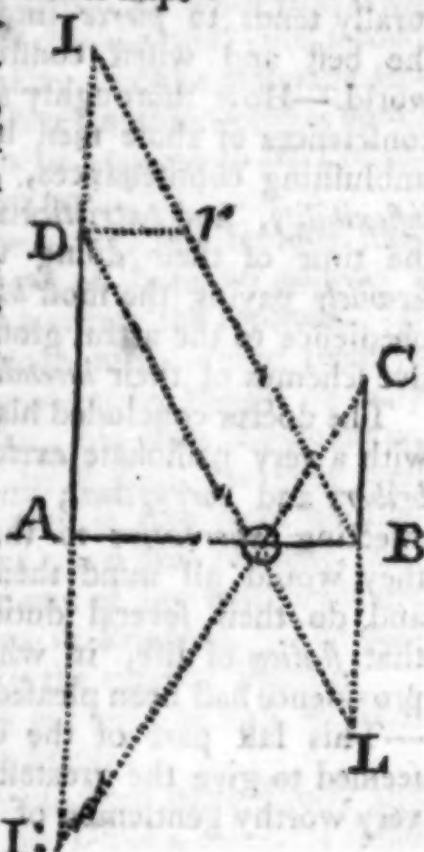
D A SOLUTION to a QUESTION in NAVIGATION, inserted in our Magazine for March last, p. 138. By Mr. A. STONE, of Chesham, Land Surveyor.

C Onstruction. Draw $AB = 50$ the distance of the two ports; let A represent the west port, and B the east; raise the perpendicular AD , and from A to D set 58 the distance sailed directly north by the westernmost ship, continue DA downwards to F, and make $AF = AD$; draw BC parallel to AD , and from B to C set 30 = the distance sailed by the easternmost ship, continue CB to L, and make $BL = BC$; draw the lines DL and CF , which will intersect at \odot , then will \odot represent the port they met at, $D\odot$ and $C\odot$ the distance run after tacking about, and the angles $AD\odot$ and $BC\odot$ the courses they respectively sailed on.

G Calculation. By a general and well known theorem, as $AD + BC : AB :: AD : AO = 32.954545 :: BC : B\odot = 17.045454$, then as $AD : \text{radius} :: AO : \text{tangent } \angle AD 29^\circ : 36' : 16''$, or S. S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1^\circ 29' : 16''$ easterly, the course sailed by the westernmost ship after tacking about; and as $BC : \text{radius} :: BO : \text{tangent } \angle BC\odot = 29^\circ : 36' : 16''$, or S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1^\circ : 29' : 16''$ westerly, the easternmost ship's course. Again, as $S \angle AD\odot : A\odot :: \text{radius} :: D\odot = 83.9808$ leagues, the required

required distance run by the westernmost ship; and as the $S \angle BC \odot : B \odot ::$ radius : $C \odot = 34.5026$, the distance run be the easternmost ship.

Demonstration. Continue AD to I, and make DI = BC, then will AI be = the sum of the given distances run by both ships; draw BI, which will be parallel to $\odot D$; draw Dr parallel to AB, then per similar triangles, as AI : AB :: AD : A \odot :: DI : Dr = $\odot B$ per Eucl. 6. I. proposition 4, which was to be proved.



A new QUESTION, by the same.

SUPPOSE a man was to raise a ladder forty feet long, the foot of which was suspended by two swivels, supposed free from friction, admitting the person's hands, when in action, six feet ten inches high, and in a perpendicular position to the surface of the earth: Quere the point in the ladder, and the angle thereby made when he sustains the greatest weight.

THE Right Hon. William Pitt, and the Right Hon. Henry Bilson Legge, when they received the freedom of the city of Norwich from Edward Bacon, Esq; the recorder, gave the following answers.—Mr. Pitt's. "Give me leave, Sir, to ask the favour of you to present my sincere acknowledgments to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Norwich, for the great honour they have been pleased to confer on me, in admitting me to the freedom of their city. Fully persuaded of my unworthiness, I must always feel, how highly I stand indebted to their too generous favours, in the execution of his majesty's most gracious commands, such a distinguished mark of approbation, as nothing but real and effectual services could any way deserve."—Mr. Legge's. "Let me beg the favour of you, Sir, to return my sincere thanks to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Norwich, for the hon-

in admitting me to the freedom of that city. Tho' I can pretend to no merit beyond that of endeavouring to execute the office I lately held to the best of my capacity, you may be assured I shall ever retain the highest sense of gratitude and regard to the city of Norwich, for so signal a mark of their approbation and good opinion."—And they were pleased to return the following answers to the common-council of Newcastle upon Tyne, on their being presented with the freedom of that corporation.—Mr. Pitt's. "Give me leave, Sir, to desire you will be so good to accept yourself, and to convey to the gentlemen of the corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne, my sincere acknowledgments for the great honour they have been pleased to confer on me, in admitting me to the freedom of that borough. I am thoroughly conscious of being utterly unworthy of so signal a mark of their favour, and that nothing can plead in behalf of my publick conduct, but my unfeigned wishes to have performed less imperfectly the most gracious intentions of his majesty, for the safety and welfare of his people."—Mr. Legge's. "Give me leave, Sir, to beg that you, and the town of Newcastle, will accept of my most sincere and grateful thanks for the honour conferred upon me, by admitting me a free burgess of that corporation. It will always add greatly to the felicity of my life, to reflect that my poor endeavours for the service of my king and country, have received the approbation of so respectable a body of my fellow-subjects."

An Account of WESTPHALIA: With a beautiful and accurate MAP of that Circle.

THE circle of Westphalia is one of the three northern circles of Germany, and not the least considerable of the nine circles into which that empire is divided. It contains the counties of East-Friesland, Ravenspurgh, Tecklenburgh, Marche, and Lingen; the dutchies of Cleaves and Minden, all subject to his Prussian majesty: The dutchies of Juliers and Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine: The counties of Oldenburgh and Delmenhorst, part of the dominions of the king of Denmark: The counties of Hoy and Diepholt, subject to the elector of Hanover: The counties of Lippe, Ritberg, Schawenburgh, Benthien, and Steinfort, governed by their respective sovereigns: The dutchy of Westphalia, subject to the elector of Cologne; the bishopricks of Liege, Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug.



For the Lond: Mag.





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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 223.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was L. Pilo, whose Speech was in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

IN all controverted points, upon any subject whatever, it is the business of those who are led by some prejudice to engage upon the wrong side of the question, to avoid order and perspicuity as much as possible: Like shopkeepers who sell damaged or insufficient wares, they take care to darken their windows. On the other hand, with respect to those who engage upon the right side of any question, it is their duty, and it ought to be their endeavour, to state their arguments in the most distinct, regular, and clear manner, that those who have any eyes or understanding may see the connection, and consequently must admit the conclusion. Now, as I am to embrace that, which I am fully convinced is the right side of the question now before us, I shall therefore state what I have to say in as distinct and regular a manner as I can, and for that purpose must begin with observing, that what the noble lord has been pleased to say, may be reduced to these three heads: First, That the treaties now before us were designed to engage us in a war chiefly and merely for the sake of Hanover. Secondly, That they would give offence to the king of Prussia; and, Thirdly, That we ought never to engage in a war upon the continent of Europe.

As to the first of these three heads I shall grant, Sir, that these treaties were entered into for the sake of Hanover, that they were designed for nothing else but to prevent our being engaged in a land war upon the continent of Europe, upon that account or any other, in case we should find ourselves forced to enter into a maritime war against France; and that these treaties were necessary for this purpose, must appear evident to every one who considers the circumstances of the French power and ours. That the French are more powerful at land than we are, I believe, no one will deny, and that we are as yet more powerful than they are at sea, I believe, even the French themselves will

June, 1757.

confess, tho' they are very unwilling to allow any nation in the world to be superior to them in any thing. In these circumstances, Sir, what could we expect? If we attacked them at sea, or in America, should we doubt of their resolving to engage us in a war at land, by attacking some of our allies upon the continent of Europe, unless we provided against it, by forming such a confederacy as would render us equal to their power at land, as well as superior to their power at sea? And as Hanover is of all our allies upon the continent of Europe, the ally with whom we have the most intimate connection, could we doubt of their resolving to attack Hanover, the moment we attacked them at sea; if we neglected to guard against it by such a confederacy as I have mentioned? They would have done so last summer, Sir, if no such treaties as these had been upon the anvil: We should long before now have heard of another French army's being in Westphalia, or perhaps in Lower Saxony; for can we think that a nation which has long been as ready to resent as to injure, would have tamely submitted to see their ships taken and their people killed or imprisoned, if we had not prevented their attacking any of our allies, by the beginning of a grand alliance which, if provoked, might have brought them as low as ever they were brought by the last grand alliance that was formed against them.

Therefore, Sir, every one must see that, in order to secure Hanover, and thereby prevent our being engaged in a war upon the continent of Europe, it was necessary for us to think of forming a powerful confederacy upon the continent, before we resolved to commit any sort of hostilities against France, even supposing that Hanover were to be considered only as one of the allies of Great-Britain. But I will go further, Sir: I will suppose that neither we nor our sovereign had any thing to do with Hanover, upon this supposition would it be consistent with the interest of this nation, would it be consistent with our security, to look tamely on, and see the French nestle themselves in the north of Germany? To suppose that such an attempt would unite the whole Germanick body against them, is to

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suppose

suppose an impossibility. They have, it is true, in the German empire, what they call a constitution; but if there was a *vis inertiae* in any body whatsoever, it may justly be said to be by their constitution in the Germanick body, which renders it impossible for that body to defend itself, or any of its members. Their military scheme for such a purpose is much like our wise militia scheme formed in the reign of Charles II. one prince is to furnish one man, another half a man, another, perhaps, two or three men, each in proportion to his principality: It is even worse than ours; for these men and half men, when furnished, are all to be under the generals of the empire, and each circle is not only to consent for itself, but to name its own officers. Thus they have not really, and in effect, any constitution at all in what is called the German empire: It is rather a confederacy of a great number of independant princes and states, who are not obliged to assist one another, but when the *casus foederis* exists, and those that are remote from the danger will never allow that it does exist, if they have no private view of their own: Those that are immediately exposed to the danger cry aloud, indeed, and claim the protection of the empire, but they are never heard by any of the rest who have no particular interest, and therefore this huge inert body must have been long since torn limb from limb, if the members had not, for many years past, been wise enough to chuse a family for their head, that had power enough of its own to protect them; but that protection the Hanover member could not, upon the present occasion have expected, if we had resolved to give no assistance.

This, Sir, the French court were fully apprized of, and therefore they would last summer have attacked Hanover, if they could have thereby expected to draw us into an unequal war upon the continent; but now supposing that they could not have expected to draw us into such a war by attacking, or even by possessing themselves of Hanover, or any other part of Germany, can we think, that they would not have found some other method to draw us into such a war, if we had taken no method to prevent it? Suppose his most christian majesty had sent to the States-General, and insisted upon their being obliged, by their guarantee of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, to assist him with their utmost maritime force, and that he had demanded this assistance under pain of his beginning a new war as he ended

the last, by the attack of their town of Maestricht, could they have refused such a demand? If they had, could they have defended themselves without a sufficient confederacy upon the continent? Could they have formed such a confederacy without our assistance? Therefore it is to be supposed, that the neutrality of the Dutch will, if a war ensue, be chiefly owing to the two treaties now under our consideration. And if it were not for the same cause, the French would not, perhaps, tamely suffered the neutrality either of Spain or Portugal. But when they perceived that we had engaged the powerful assistance of the great empire of Russia, as well as of one of the chief princes of Germany, in case they should attack either Hanover, or any other of our allies, they from thence foresaw, that it would be in our power to form such a confederacy upon the continent as they could not contend with, and therefore they gave over all thoughts not only of making such an attack, but of daring to prescribe rules to the conduct of any court in Europe.

Thus, Sir, it must appear, that these treaties were designed, and necessarily as well as wisely designed, for preventing our being engaged in a war upon the continent. They were made for the defence of our other allies upon the continent, as well as for the defence of Hanover, and they were not made for the defence of Hanover as a dominion belonging to his majesty, but as an electorate in alliance with the crown of Great-Britain, which we are certainly bound to defend, as much as we are bound to defend any other ally, when unjustly attacked, and much more when unjustly attacked upon our account. Consequently neither of these treaties can have any thing to do with our act of settlement, nor can any clause in that act be supposed to be against our engaging in a war for the defence of the electorate of Hanover, or of any other of our allies upon the continent, when it appears evident that they are, or are like to be unjustly attacked; for if this could be supposed, it must be by the same rule supposed, that every defensive alliance we have made, and every guaranty we have entered into, since the accession of our present royal family to the throne, was treacherous and unjust, because it was engaging the publick faith for our doing that which by our act of settlement we could not do.

Now, Sir, with regard to the second head which the noble lord was pleased to insist on, that these treaties, particularly

that with Russia, would give offence to the king of Prussia: In my opinion, Sir, it will be so far from giving him offence, that it will give him great pleasure. We know that he is engaged in a defensive alliance with France; we know that he has a very considerable subsidy from France, near six times as much as we are obliged by this new treaty to pay to the great empire of Russia; and we know that he cannot well support the present expence of his army, even with all his oeconomy, without that subsidy. If the present disputes between us and France should come to an open rupture, it is highly probable, nay, I think, it is almost certain, that France will call upon him for the fulfilling of his engagements, and insist upon it that he is, in consequence thereof, at their desire, obliged to attack Hanover. From his extensive knowledge of affairs, and from his superior judgment, I think, it is equally probable, and equally certain, that in case a war should ensue, he will conclude, that France is the aggressor, and consequently that he is not, by his defensive treaty, obliged, either in honour or conscience, to give them any assistance, much less to attack, at their desire, a prince, and a near relation too, who has done him no injury. This would have thrown him into a very great perplexity, if we had made no such treaty with Russia: He must either have forfeited, as the French court would have called it, his subsidy, or he must have acted against both his conscience and his interest. But by this treaty we have extricated him out of this difficulty. He may now answer, I must not venture to attack Hanover, because if I do, I shall be attacked on one side by the formidable power of the empire of Russia, and probably on the other by the house of Austria, assisted by some of the other princes of Germany, against which two attacks, even you France, with all your power, cannot protect me, especially as you are yourself engaged in a maritime war with England, which it is impossible for you to support, and which must greatly disturb your finances by ruining your commerce.

This treaty with Russia will therefore, Sir, be so far from being an offence, that, I am convinced, it will give great pleasure to the king of Prussia, as it will furnish him with an opportunity to preserve the subsidy he has from France, without being obliged to second or support them in any of their ambitious and unjust schemes against this nation, or any other nation in Europe, which, by his former conduct, he has

shewn, he has naturally no inclination to do; consequently we have no reason to suppose, nor could he suppose, that this treaty was designed against him, but that it was designed against another power, which I have no occasion to name, and against that nation we had great reason to be upon our guard, because they have for many years behaved as if they had been a French colony. But, however they may for the future incline to behave, we have now no cause to fear what they may be able to do, as we have, by these treaties, provided such a respectable army upon the continent, as will render it dangerous for any power in Europe to join with France against us, and such a one as will encourage those who are inclined to join with us, in case we should have occasion for their assistance, which those very treaties will, in all human appearance, prevent, as they will leave us at liberty to apply our whole strength towards the prosecution of the war in America, and even for this purpose our treaty with Hesse-Cassel may be of advantage to us, as their troops may be brought over to this kingdom, or sent to Ireland, for supplying an equal number of our own which, in case of a war, would be necessary for us to send to America, or to employ on board our fleet for annoying the coasts of our enemy.

I come, lastly, Sir, to the third head insisted on by his lordship, which was his maxim, that this nation ought never to engage in any war upon the continent of Europe, no not even for that plausible pretence called the preservation of a balance of power at land; for this his lordship must mean, if he means any thing; because, if he means, that we are never to engage unless when called on, it means nothing, as no war can happen in Europe in which we may not expect to be called on by one of the parties concerned, nor can a war happen, in which this nation may not find an interest in joining with one side rather than the other. But, however much some gentlemen may now be inclined to look upon the balance of power as a chimera, it is certain that it has long been, and, I think, always ought to be, very carefully attended to, and provided for, even by this nation. Therefore our joining in a war upon the continent for preserving or restoring a balance of power, may sometimes be wise and necessary. Such a war may indeed be pursued too far, or continued too long. One ministry in queen Anne's time pursued such a war too far, another ended it too soon: Both

were blameable; but this can never establish it as a maxim, that we ought never to engage in such a war. One sole monarch of Europe might soon render himself master of this island, because he would be superior to us at sea. By a sole monarch, Sir, I do not mean his being in actual possession of every kingdom and state upon the continent of Europe, but his being in possession of so much power, and so great riches, as to give the law to all the rest, by menacing the nearest, and bribing, or in modern language subsidizing the most remote. And whether the monarch of France might not soon become such a monarch, if this nation should lay aside all regard for the balance of power, I hope, your lordships will seriously consider.

The present, Sir, is not the first time that such a design has been formed: The house of Austria attempted it in the reign of Charles V. and he would have accomplished it, had it not been for the wisdom and vigour of Francis II. His dividing his power, and afterwards resigning his crown, put an end to any such design in the house of Austria; but his son, and successor in Spain, Philip II. resumed the design, which our wise queen Elizabeth quickly perceived, and, notwithstanding her having so much to do at home, she soon took proper measures to defeat it. For this purpose she did not hesitate a moment upon engaging in a war on the continent, by first assisting the protestants in France, against the Spanish faction in that kingdom, and afterwards supporting the malecontents in the Netherlands against the king of Spain, their then sovereign. Upon the decline of the power of Spain, the power of France rose apace, so that even cardinal Richlieu began to form the design of making the king of France sole monarch of Europe. Our Charles I. did something against it, but he did nothing in a right way, and by his aiming so openly at absolute power at home, he rendered himself unable to oppose any foreign design, or to support himself upon the throne. His immediate successor, Oliver Cromwell, was indeed an usurper, but he was a man of sense, and great cunning; for by not seeming to aim at it, he got what Charles lost both his crown and his life for, by too openly aiming at it. He indeed, for his own glory and the good of his country, joined at first with France against Spain, but it is thought, that before his death he began to think of joining in a confederacy against France. Whereas Charles II. in-

stead of endeavouring to preserve the balance of power, became himself a pensioner to France, and was never right but once, I mean, when he entered into the triple alliance; but he soon became sorry for it, and I am sorry to say, that through his whole reign he seems to have been an enemy to his country, and a friend to its most dangerous enemies. His brother and successor again lost his crown, by refusing to join in a war upon the continent against Lewis XIV. for indeed both the brothers seemed successively to desire only to be the delegate tyrant of these kingdoms, under the supreme tyrant at Versailles. After them, by good luck, or rather by a remarkable providence, we got a sovereign who had some regard to the liberties of Europe, as well as the liberties of this country: The prince of Orange, from the moment he got the better of the French party in Holland, never dropt the design of restoring and securing the balance of power, which had been very near overset by the ambitious schemes of Lewis XIV. and the slavish concurrence of our Charles and James II. I say, Sir, the French party in Holland; for it is now evident, that those who in that country called themselves the republicans, and were thought to be so by the deluded populace, were all in the interest, and some of them perhaps in the pay of France. But the prince of Orange by his own address, and the contempt which the French court in all their measures shewed for the Dutch, got at last the better of the French pensioners in England as well as Holland; and the last of the many great actions of his life was, the concluding of the grand alliance, which, under the wise conduct of the duke of Marlborough, put an end to the ambitious views of France, and prevented their being renewed, until we fatally took it into our heads, that the overgrown power of the house of Austria was become dangerous to the liberties of Europe.

Will any one say, Sir, that it was wrong in us to engage in the grand alliance? Will any one say, that because a French faction may prevail in Holland, it would be wrong in us, whilst it does so, to engage in a grand alliance with other potentates, even tho' the liberties of Europe should be brought into as great danger as they were at that time? Let us then resolve, Sir, to engage as often as such a necessity recurs, as often as there appears to be a *Dignus vindice nodus*: That is to say, as often as the balance of power is like to be brought into imminent danger,

danger, either by an attack upon ourselves or upon any of our allies. I say upon ourselves, Sir, because by an attack upon our trade and plantations in America, the balance of power in Europe may now be irrecoverably overturned. The power of France by land is now become so much superior to that of any of their neighbours, that they may, by menaces, prescribe rules to the conduct of all their next neighbours, that is to say, to all those they can immediately attack by land; so that they now want nothing for rendering their monarch the sole monarch of Europe, but money enough to bribe some of those powers that are at a distance; and this they will get, if they can possess themselves of any considerable part of our trade and plantations; for this will not only increase their fund for bribing, but put it out of our power to bribe against them; whereas, if in any future war we can not only secure our own trade and plantations, but demolish those of the French, as the French will not then have it in their power, we shall not have occasion, to bribe any of the remote powers of Europe; because if they are left to act impartially according to what is their real interest, they will without any subsidy be always ready to join us, in a confederacy for establishing their own independency as well as that of their neighbours; for which reason I am the more ready to agree to these subsidy treaties, because, I hope, they will be the last. We often before entered into subsidy treaties, for which there was no reason that was truly British; but for the two now under consideration, the reason is so truly British, that, I think, we could not otherwise have secured the independency of this kingdom, or the commerce and plantations belonging to it, upon which the superiority of our naval power must always depend.

Should the noble lord's motion be agreed to, Sir, and the news of it sent over to France, as it certainly would, the very next dispatch would tell them, that the nation was in a flame, and that the government would not be supported by the people. The Jacobites are always ready to say so, but they would then be believed by the French ministers, and in that case I should expect an immediate invasion; for however much the French may threaten, they will never actually invade this country, unless they believe that our government will not be supported by the people. In 1744, M. Saxe believed it, and he actually prepared to invade us;

but by most people in France it was called *La chimere de M. Saxe*. However, he embarked some troops, and with them 10,000 saddles for horses which he was to find here. I suppose that our Jacobites assured him, that our horses were Jacobites; for I am sure they represented many of our men as such, with less reason: None of our horses, I believe, ever said they were not Jacobites, no not even that learned horse which was the wonder of our learned persons of quality; but most of our men whom our Jacobites represented as such, had not only said but sworn that they were not Jacobites: Nay, they had done more, they had declared they were not Jacobites. But those British winds which so opportunely declared themselves against Jacobitism at the time of the revolution, continue still, it seems, in the same sentiments, for they put an end to M. Saxe's Chimera. Again, in the year 1745, when the young pretender, the young adventurer, as they call him, was here, the French, I know, were invited to invade us; but the French and our Jacobites here disagreed about who should begin: The Jacobites insisted that the French should first invade: On the other hand, the French insisted that the Jacobites should first rise in arms, which the Jacobites in this part of the united kingdom refused, in which they acted more wisely than their friends did in Scotland, as appeared from the sequel, which was a new proof that the French court will never seriously think of invading this country, whilst they believe that our government will be supported by the people; and I shall never be for giving them any ground to believe otherwise, for which reason I must be against agreeing to the noble lord's motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

G S I R,

IN your Magazine for 1755, p. 66. you have shewn, from the negotiations of count d'Estrades, that the rebellion in this kingdom against king Charles I. was originally owing to the intrigues of the court of France; and from the memoirs and letters of the marquiss of Clanricarde, lately published, I think it is very plain, that the rebellion in Ireland, against that unfortunate and ill-advised monarch may justly be imputed to the same cause. Considering the bad success of the rebellion in that

that kingdom against queen Elizabeth, and the indulgence which the papists there enjoyed under king Charles, it is not to be imagined, that they would have thought so soon of another rebellion, if they had not been made to expect some extraordinary support from some foreign power, or a more extraordinary connivance from our government here at home.

As to any foreign support, we cannot suppose that they could be made to expect it by any court in Europe, but the court of France alone; for as the court of Spain owed the preservation of their maritime towns in Flanders chiefly to king Charles, we cannot suppose that they would, at that time, encourage any rebellion against him; and the French was the only court in Europe from whence the papists in Ireland could expect any support or assistance. Then, as to any connivance from our government at home, it is plain, from these memoirs and letters, that the Irish rebels did not at first pretend to any such thing. It is true, they did at last pretend to have an authority from king Charles for taking up arms; but if there had been the least ground for such a pretence, they would certainly have made use of it as an argument for inducing the marquiss of Clanricarde to join with them, as he was himself a papist, and prevented from joining with them only by his loyalty to his lawful sovereign. Yet we find, that they never so much as once made use of that argument to him; and lest this malicious pretence should have any weight with him, or any man else in Ireland, we find that the king, as soon as he heard of their having set up such a pretence, took care to invalidate the same by the following declaration.

CHARLES R.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, king of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. to all our good subjects in our town and county of Galway, in our kingdom of Ireland, greeting. Whereas we are informed (notwithstanding our many full declarations and perpetual and cordial concurrence against the odious rebellion now raised in Ireland) that many of our subjects do still pretend that they do really serve us in rebelling against us; and that our right trusty and right well beloved cousin Ulick earl of Clanricarde and St. Albans, governor of our town and county of Galway, adheres to those who stand in opposition against us, and that the rather for

that he hath received so small succour from us, nor any instruction and declaration under our royal signature; we do hereby declare our good opinion of the loyalty and fidelity of the aforesaid governor, and will and require all you our dutiful subjects, of that our town and county, to be obedient unto him as being appointed governor of the same by and under us, and command you, upon your allegiance, that you be to your power assisting in defending our good subjects, and in resisting, opposing, and suppressing the rebels in those parts; and farther declare and assure you, that nothing but want of means (by reason of the present distractions in this kingdom, which we trust in God he will soon end) to furnish the aforesaid governor, hath withheld us from sending unto him sufficient forces for this end; and that we had sooner published these our commands, if we had not conceived our sense of that rebellion to have been so notorious, and our commission under our great seal to the aforesaid governor (not being in so long a time revoked by us) to have been so sufficient an argument of his proceeding by our authority, that no art or malice could so far have infused the contrary into our people, as that any declaration of this kind could have been needful. Given under our sign manual and royal signet, this 19th day of January, in the 18th year of our reign, 1642.

It is therefore, I think, certain, that the rebellion in Ireland against king Charles I. was contrived by the cardinal Richlieu, in pursuance of his resolution, to make both the king and queen of England repent their having refused the proposals made by him; and the papists in Ireland were probably enjoined by his eminence, to set up the pretence of their having an authority from the king for what they did, in order to render his majesty odious to his protestant subjects, and thereby prevent his being able to crush the rebellion raised against him in Britain, or to prevail with his British subjects to agree to any reasonable terms of peace.

The original cause of this rebellion of the papists in Ireland may thus be very easily accounted for; but how it came to spread so far, and to grow so formidable, after their being disappointed in their attempt upon the castle of Dublin, is much more mysterious. To unfold this mystery, the following letter from the marquiss of Clanricarde, to his brother-in-law the earl of Essex, (soon after chosen general of the

parliament's army against the king) may furnish us with some light, and therefore, tho' long, deserves a place in your Magazine.

The letter is as follows :

My LORD,

YOUR letter of the 14th of April I received last night, which afforded me (except the assurance of your well being) but small other comfort, after so many months expectation, being still confident, that the unspotted fidelity, and active services of my ancestors in times of greatest danger, my alliance, and breeding in England, and the knowledge of my disposition there, would have procured me that favour, as, at least, to have a troop of horse, and some proportion of other arms for my own defence, and the preservation of this county ; if not admitted to that honour, to be enabled to serve the king in a higher quality and better condition, I am confident his majesty would not have denied me such request ; and if your lordship could not prevail with others, I must crave pardon if, I conceive, that you employ your time little to the advantage of yourself, or friends. And if it had not pleased God of his mercy, miraculously to preserve me, and give a blessing to my endeavours, my wife, children, and family must needs have perished before this time, with this inscription upon my grave, "For being neglected and forsaken by his brother, in whom he reposed his greatest confidence ;" this consideration, I hope, will sometimes work upon your noble nature, though transported with other passions.

As to what I lately wrote, which you are now pleased to touch upon, I am still ready to justify the truth and sense of what I then said ; though the barbarous cruelties that have been committed there are not to be thought of but with horror ; I believe it is the desire of the whole nation, that the actors of those crying sins should, in the highest degree, be made examples to all posterity ; yet, God forbid, that fire, sword, and famine, which moves apace here, and might be easily prevented, should run on to destroy mankind, and put the innocent and the guilty into one miserable condition ; or if some young unsettled spirits have been misled, or wrought upon by misreports, and fallen into errors, that therefore themselves, and ancient well-deserving families, should be utterly destroyed, or the king's mercy totally bound up.

For my expressions concerning the Scots, I did, and do still believe, it may

be worthy your consideration there, that they, where this rebellion begun, were above forty thousand well armed in the North of this kingdom, and might have easily broken it in the beginning, but they have stayed a time of more advantage, to have pay and arms out of England ; strong fortresses delivered to them there, and more forfeitures of estates ; this I relate as the observations of knowing discreet persons, and no conceptions of mine.

Some young men of Galway, by treachery, surprized an English ship, killed two, and hurt others, and took some ordnance and barrels of powder : By a faction raised in the town, they compelled the mayor and graver sort to take it upon them, upon pretence that their goods, and some young merchants of the town were detained in England. Soon after they seized on my arms and goods that came out of England, and then got divers of this county, and county of Mayo, to come to their assistance, and to lay siege to the fort. This sudden mischief coming unexpected, put me into great distraction ; but in pursuance of my settled resolution to seal my loyalty with my blood, though never so much neglected, I hastened into those parts, and called upon my friends, and within few days marched thither about seven hundred foot, and near two hundred horse ; but finding their numbers great, and that they had planted ordnance upon the craggy passages of that country near the town, which made horse of no use to me, I resolved to besiege the besiegers, and having castles there convenient for it, I placed strong garrisons round about them, and my horse scowered between to keep all relief from them, and, though with much difficulty, found means to supply the fort from a castle of mine called Oran More, lying upon the sea, though they had store of boats to guard the passage. After almost a month's lying there, they began to treat of a cessation of arms ; but a ship of the king's coming from Dublin with supplies and ammunition to the fort, I would hear of nothing but laying down their arms, and an absolute submission ; within few days, their camp being much distressed, they broke and fell away apace ; and upon the eleventh of this month, I entered and took possession of their trenches, and sat before the town, went myself into the fort, and the captain and I agreed to salute them with thirty-three great shot into their town ; and then I sent a trumpet to summon them ; and upon the 13th, upon certain conditions agreed upon by myself and

and the captain of the fort, the mayor and corporation, and the young men of the town, came to me to the verge of their liberties, made their publick submission, delivered up their keys, and laid down their arms; and upon good hostages given me, I took them, and the gentlemen engaged with them, into his majesty's protection; and thus ended this dangerous rebellion, the consequence of the place considered, with little blood-shed; and, I doubt not, they will now remain in quiet obedience, and be fit objects both of his majesty's mercy and justice, most of the better sort being totally against their proceedings, and, at last, forcing their submission, the town itself being very strong, and well victualled, and now some of their assistants in Irconaght do prey upon them, and those of Mayo do seize on their estates in that county, so that they will not want punishment for their insolent carriage. And now, I hope, I have overcome the greatest difficulties in these places, and shall be able to subsist until the army comes you write of; and then I may easily guess how I shall be assisted, by the carriage of the captain of the ship, whose name is Ashley, and your neighbour at Tamworth, who being entertained with all respect by me, and myself with him on ship-board, hath since preyed upon and spoiled my tenants, and my dear and faithful friend Sir Richard Blake, who hath lost a fair estate in several places of the kingdom, for his fast fidelity, and makes no distinction between good and bad; if he does not give me good satisfaction, I hope the state will however. If these proceedings hold, tho' I am like to be unfortunate, I shall ever be found most faithful and loyal, and if not worthy of your care and remembrance, yet I shall still endeavour to approve myself

Your lordship's most affectionate
brother to serve you,

CLANRICARDE and ST. ALBANS.
Loughreagh, the 22d of May, 1642.

From this letter, from the influence which the earl of Essex then had in the parliament of England, and, indeed, from many other concurring circumstances, it appears, I think, that tho' the seeds of this rebellion were sown by cardinal Richieu, their growth and maturity were owing to the avaritious or treacherous views of those among the protestants in Britain and Ireland, who were secret enemies, not only to the king upon the throne, but to the constitution both in church and state; and perhaps it was not the first, nor the

last time, that rebellions have been fomented, and in their infancy connived at, by ministers, or those who had a view to be ministers, in order to increase their expected harvest by forfeitures, therefore it were to be wished, that it should be made an established rule in our constitution, to have all forfeitures and escheats appropriated to, and applied by parliament, to the publick service; for whilst they are appropriated to, and remain at the sole disposal of the crown, ministers and favourites may often be tempted, by their avarice, to advise their sovereign to risk his crown, by provoking some considerable part of his subjects to rebellion. I am, Sir, &c.

May 30, 1757.

Account of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS
in AMERICA, continued from p. 243.

BESIDES the misfortune of this war with the Indians, the Carolinians had at the same time another misfortune to contend with; for their coast was continually infested by pirates; and our government was at that time so little careful of our plantations, that, for several years, not so much as one frigate was sent out to clear the coast of those merciless and cruel robbers: At last the people resolved to take care of themselves; and, for this purpose, in 1718, they fitted out and armed, at their own expence, two sloops under the command of capt. William Rhett, who, after an obstinate fight of seven hours, took and brought in a pirate sloop of 10 guns and 70 men; and soon after another pirate sloop of six guns and 30 men was taken by Robert Johnson, Esq; which for a while cleared that coast; but as there were more pirates at sea, they continued to infest the whole coast of our Plantations for two or three years longer, which very much interrupted the trade of our plantations, especially that of Carolina.

By these misfortunes, and by the divisions and seditions among the people themselves, the common fate of all our proprietary governments, the colony of Carolina was reduced to such distress, and brought into such confusion, that seven of the proprietors resolved to sell their property to the crown; and the crown having accepted of their proposal, the terms agreed on were, that each of them should have 2500l. for his eighth share of that country, and that they should have 5000l. to be divided among them for seven eighths of the quit-rents then due and in arrear; which agreement was confirmed by an act of parliament passed in 1728, by which the said seven

seven eighths of the property was, upon payment of 17,500l. to be vested in his majesty, his heirs, &c. and the said seven eighths of all arrears of quitrents, before the 1st of June, 1729, was, upon payment of the said 5000l. to be vested in his majesty; but by an express clause in the said act, the right and title of John lord Carteret, now earl of Granville, to one eighth both of the property and arrears of quitrents, and of all such other rights, titles, privileges and powers, as he had, or might have had, if that act had not been made, was saved and reserved; so that, as to the whole, both of property and jurisdiction, he became a sort of tenant in common with the crown; but as the crown had seven votes to his one, it of course ingrossed, by the charter, the whole of the jurisdiction; and as his lordship had too much good sense not to foresee, that such a partnership might hereafter be inconvenient, and even dangerous, for his family, he has since come to a partition by agreement with the crown, by which he has had a certain particular district, in the northernmost part of that country, appropriated to him, with such an inferior jurisdiction as our lords of manors usually have over a manor, and a separate right to all the arrears of quitrents within that district, which extends above 60 miles from north to south, and, from east to west, it extends from the atlantick ocean to the south sea.

The property and jurisdiction of the country being thus, by this act, again vested in the crown, our ministers thought it large enough to provide for two of their favourites, as governors, instead of one, therefore they had it divided into two provinces called South and North Carolina, with a distinct governor in each, and in each they constituted the same form of government as had before been established in our other royal provinces in America; that is to say, by a governor and council, both named by the crown, and removeable at pleasure; and a house of representatives, called their assembly, chosen by the people; but their old and excellent method of impanneling juries has, it is said, been preserved to them; for their juries are not impanneled by the sheriffs, but by a ballot in this manner: The names of all those within the county that are qualified for being upon a jury are wrote upon several bits of paper, exactly of the same dimensions, and being put into a box, and well shaken, a child draws out 48 of them; after which these 48 names are put into another box, and another child draws out

12 names, which are to be the jury, if no exception be taken to any of them; but if an exception be taken, and allowed, to any of them, the child draws other names till the jury be full.

Presently after this new form of government was established in the Carolinas, Sir Alexander Cuming, Bart. a gentleman of Scotland, went over to South Carolina, upon a project of establishing a bank there, in order to lend money upon mortgages, or other good securities, not only in that province, but in every one of our other colonies and plantations in America; and for circulating such bank-notes as should be issued, some gentlemen here at London had promised to furnish him with a sufficient fund in ready money. As registers have been established in every one of our colonies, almost from their very first settlement, which render most gentlemen's titles to their estates clear and indisputable, and as there is a continual intercourse of trade among all our colonies, and generally a great scarcity of current cash in all our colonies upon the continent, this project might have proved of great advantage, both to the undertakers, and to our trade in general, had it been carried into execution; but as Sir Alexander had depended entirely upon the honour of his friends here at London for the performance of their promise, he met with the same fate people generally do who rely on the honour of mankind, in any case where their own interest does not come necessarily in aid of their honour: His friends here had probably, in the mean time, found some other way for employing their money, which they thought more secure, or more profitable, therefore they refused to fulfil their engagement, which put an end to his project, and made him resolve to return to London.

But news having been, at that time, brought down by some of our Indian traders, that the Cherokees (at the instigation of the French, who about ten or eleven years before had planted themselves upon the river Mississippi, without any opposition from us) seemed resolved to take up the hatchet against our people of Carolina, this gentleman, from a curiosity to see the country, and a desire to prevent, if possible, his countrymen of Carolina from being involved in a war with such a powerful nation of Indians, resolved, at the risk of his life, to pay them a visit, tho' the nearest part of the country inhabited by them, was almost 300 miles distant from Charles-town, and

a great part of that distance a perfect desert. In pursuance of this resolution, he set out from Charles-town the 22d of March 1730, N. S. accompanied only by Mr. George Hunter the country surveyor, and attended by two packhorsemen, whom he had hired for the purpose, but with hopes to prevail upon some of the inhabitants, or Indian traders, who understood the Indian language, and had been, or were then in their country, to accompany him; and with hopes only, for he had no power to compel, and much less wherewithal to bribe any of them to undertake such a dangerous and fatiguing journey, as he had been furnished with nothing at the publick expence, no not even with any presents to the Indians, which are so necessary in all treaties with those savages, he having carried nothing along with him for this purpose, but what he had purchased with his own money.

However, by his own example, the most powerful sort of eloquence, he inspired our people with so much courage and publick spirit, that some of them who understood the Indian language, and had been in their country, joined him upon the road; and such of them as still remained in that country, gave him all the assistance in their power; which the latter, indeed, might perhaps think themselves obliged to do, for their own security as well as interest; because, if the Indians had declared war, at the instigation of the French, they would, by the same instigation, have begun with murdering every Englishman that was among them.

April 3d, he arrived at Keeowee, the first Indian town in his rout, where the report was confirmed, that the lower Cherokees were inclined to revolt from our interest, and go over to the French, nevertheless he resolved to proceed, taking care to make the conjuror and chief warrior of every town he passed his friends, by little presents, and every other means he could think of, and to give them a high notion of the courage and warlike power of the people of Great-Britain. And having desired the Indians of Keeowee to send messengers throughout their nation, to invite their head warriors to meet him the 14th at Nequassee, he, in the mean time, paid a visit to those of Telliqual, Tannassee, and the several other Indian towns that lay in his route.

As the Indians of Keeowee had, according to his desire, sent messengers to all the Cherokee villages, and as some of their conjurors had taken it into their

heads to declare, that he was the warrior pointed out by one of their old prophecies who was to come among them, and to make them a victorious, great and happy people; he was accordingly met on April the 14th at Nequassee, by the head warriors and conjurors of the whole nation; and so strongly were they possessed with this enthusiastical notion, instilled by their conjurors, that they would then have created him their sole and absolute sovereign, had he been pleased to accept of it; but he chose to make them declare themselves subjects of the king of Great-Britain, and to send proper tokens of their submission to his Britannick majesty, whose faithful subject he declared himself to be, and that therefore he could accept of their submission to him, only as a delegate, or substitute under his own sovereign. This they all unanimously agreed to; and, at his desire, they also agreed, that, until his return from England, they would all submit to Moy-Toy, the chief of Telliqual, as their sovereign. At the same time they delivered to him their crown, and other ensigns of royalty, to be carried over and presented by him to the king of Great-Britain, as the tokens of their submission; and as a further proof of the same, six of their chief warriors were deputed, and readily agreed to go over with him to England, to declare and testify the submission of their whole nation, and to promise their future fidelity, and allegiance to the British crown.

April 16th, Sir Alexander, and those who had attended or accompanied him, set out upon their return to Charles-town, together with the six Indian chiefs who were to go over with him to England; and on the 24th he arrived at Charles-town, where he and the six Indian chiefs, together with another who joined them upon the road, embarked for England in the Fox man of war, which sailed soon after; and, upon their arrival in England, he, by his majesty's order, carried his seven Indian chiefs to Windsor, where they declared the submission of their nation, and he presented their crown, and other ensigns of royalty to his majesty on the 22d day of June, 1730. He was most graciously received by his majesty, and in a manner very proper for improving the influence which he had thus providentially gained over this savage nation, which might have been turned so much to our advantage in America; but our ministers acted in a very different manner: So far from shewing any regard to him for the

piece of publick service, they seemed resolved to shew those savages, that the man whom they had chosen as their chief governor under his majesty, was a man of no consequence in this kingdom. They even did not so much as desire him to be present when they were to conclude what they called a treaty with the Indians he had brought over; but these honest Indians continued to shew him so much respect, that they disdainfully refused to approve, or what was called sign, the treaty, until he was called, and gave them orders to do so; and tho' our ministers had this proof of the fidelity of these Indians to this gentleman, they neither encouraged nor enabled him to return to the Cherokee country, in order to confirm the friendship which he had restored, and to endeavour to civilize that people, by instructing them in the principles of natural religion and morality, as confirmed and established by the Christian dispensation, which is all our missionaries should ever attempt; and by convincing them of the many advantages accruing to every individual from industry, personal property, and civil government, which are so intimately connected, that no one of them can ever exist without the other two.

On the contrary, our ministry took care to send these Indians back, and to commit them entirely to the care of Robert Johnson, Esq; whom they had got appointed governor of South Carolina; and by their behaviour since that time, to the gentleman who brought them over, they seem to have taken care, that no man shall ever hereafter undertake any publick service, without first stipulating or contriving to make a job of it, because they know how to make a tool of a selfish man, which they never can of a man directed chiefly by publick spirit; and as this has been the maxim of ministers in this country for too many years, it is, perhaps, one of the principal causes of our present distress; for no nation ever was, or ever will be, well advised, or well served, by men who are actuated by nothing but pecuniary considerations, and such advisers, or servants, will always be the most expensive to the publick.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

NEAR the beginning of August, 1756, a young woman not far from this city, about 20 years of age, in

a severe fit of the tooth-ach, suffered the offending tooth, which was situated the furthestmost in the jaw, to be drawn. The operator injured her cheek with his instrument; the cheek tumified, grew livid, excessively painful, and schirrous. At the expiration of about three weeks a small collection of matter formed itself on its outer surface, which was discharged by the lancet; the wound spread, became ulcerous, and discharged only a thin, sanious, foetid ichor. The schirrus continued, or rather increased; and topics, discutient, &c. assisted with cathartics and alteratives, were in vain continued till the beginning of the September following. On the night of the 6th September, a moderate dose of calomel was administered, was repeated the night following, and carried off, on the morning of the 8th, by a cathartic. This method was repeated at the end of every six or seven days till the latter end of October; at which time, tho' the wound was something contracted, the tumor still continued obstinate, success was despaired of, a cancer was dreaded, and medicines entirely discontinued. Towards the evening of November the 8th, she was seized with a violent fit of the cholic, which yielded to warm rhubarb tinctures, and emollient fomentations. Two or three days afterwards, almost immediately upon the pain's entirely ceasing, a hard, dry, troublesome cough discovered itself, which in a day or two was succeeded, or rather attended by an uneasy tension, and extreme coldness of her breast, stomach, and bowels, with tremblings, palpitations, and universal rigors. These symptoms continued with greater or less severity till the 18th, when (after the repeated use of oily balsamics and evacuates) the cough began to soften, a plentiful spitting unexpectedly came on, and produced the most surprising change; for, after a short continuance of the flux, the wound entirely healed, the tumor began to resolve, and in less than a fortnight entirely disappeared, the palpitations and tension left her, tremblings and rigors continued. As this flux continued without intermission so long as December 12th, and was so copious as to amount to the quantity of three pints or more in the space of every 24 hours, an attempt was made to check it; for this end, after a purge or two, the bark was given in substance; but, as it produced spasms, and stopped the menstrual flux, without giving the least check to the salival, it was soon omitted, the gum pills were given in its stead, and continued till

Jan. 27, 1757. During this space of time the flux never left her; indeed, twice or thrice it abated for one hour or two, and then returned to its usual quantity. Now tremors, rigors, spasms, and a seeming emptiness of stomach, or rather a seeming abience of stomach and bowels, were concomitant symptoms; her body was emaciated, her spirits could not carry her thro' the least exercise without faintings and colliquative sweats, her nights were restless, and her appetite entirely lost. The pills were now changed for a paregoric elixir, (well loaded and guarded with aromatics) a warm julep with extract. cort. for the vehicle, and a rhubarb tincture to be taken in small doses, as often as the body should be costive. This method was continued till the latter end of February, and three or four purges were repeated at proper intervals. During this space the spitting stopt, two or three different times, for the space of two or three days, and once for a whole week, but the stomach was violently distended for near half that time, and grew more and more painful till the flux returned; it then grew easier by degrees, till it entirely ceased. The flux now continued as copious as ever, and as happy consequences were expected from a drain made between the shoulders; she, with much entreaty, yielded to a blister, on March the 2d, which produced a prodigious discharge for two days, but tortured her so intollerably, by bringing on convulsions, strangury, and fever, that it could not with safety be kept open any longer than the 5th, neither would it have discharged any longer, without the assistance of fresh flies. This was the first time she was troubled with thirst. This method, troublesome as it was, stopped the salivation for six or seven days; and, perhaps, had the blister been kept open longer, a longer cessation might have followed; yet I am in some doubt whether the blister was the cause, by producing a discharge, and so making a revulsion of the humors, or whether it acted only by raising a fever, by which means the juices and glandular secretions were absorbed; for, on the 10th, after the fever was conquered, and the troublesome symptoms subsided, the flux returned, preceded by the usual tension of the stomach, &c. She now entered on a course of stomachics, viz. Elix. Vitriol. Acid. & Infus. Amar. Simp. and lest the cause should be partly owing to a weakness of the salival glands, a gargle, with Tinct. Rosar. & Alum. Rup. was freely and frequently used warm.

This method was continued till the latter end of April, and with much success, (tho' not so much as could be wished;) for her appetite was considerably mended, her nights were comfortable and refreshing, her tremors, spasms, and rigors were less frequent, and of shorter continuance; she grew stronger, her spitting often ceased, sometimes for a few hours, sometimes for a few days, and once entirely for ten. Yet its return was preceded always by that violent tension, and uneasiness of stomach, &c. which, as a signal, ever gave notice of the enemy's approach. She still continues the elixir in a strong decoction of Fl. Cham. & Rad. Consolid. and from the 6th of this present month, to the 21st, has been entirely free from the flux; for the last three days she has had little frequent returns as often as a shower fell, but of no duration, neither were they ushered in by the usual symptoms; her stomach and bowels continue easy; but I am uncertain whether the disorder is entirely conquered. Before this accident she always enjoyed a good state of health; her courses have been regular throughout her complaint, except while she used the cortex. She never had any deficiency in urine (except while the blister was upon her) nor ever made it in too large a quantity; her pulse never has been remarkably strong, (except during the blister's effect) nor remarkably low, except in fulness and tension of stomach, &c. Clouded, heavy air, and wet weather, always brought on a return of her complaint; the flux was always of the same ropy consistence, a certain quantity always weighing the same. If a little of the discharged saliva was mixed with its own quantity of the gargle, it changed the bright redness of the gargle to a dark dirty, and sometimes to a light transparent green. The Elix. Vitriol. recovered the original colour, and Ol. Tartar. again changed it green, as it does the gargle alone.

I have here penned as particular an account of this extraordinary case as time will permit, or may be necessary; if you insert it in your Magazine, perhaps some one of your correspondents may be able to account for it; and either from the nature of the case, or a knowledge of some one similar to this, point out a rational and certain method of cure, which will much oblige,

S I R,

Oxford,
May 25, 1757.Your humble servant,
WILLIAM DUDSON.

Letter

*Letter on the State of Parties, in Ireland,
continued from p. 249.*

“THE pr—te, who was considered as the author of all these measures, despairing the affections of the people, determined to awe them into submission by others still more violent. He urged the d—e of D—t to remove from their employments, not only all who opposed him, but those whom he suspected to have any connection with the cabal. But the d—e had not courage or vigour of mind equal to such an undertaking. He dreaded the tumults of the people; every shout of the mob threw him into panics; and this being known, they never let him rest a moment. However, for the present, to rid himself of importunities, he promised the pr—e, that, upon his return to E—d, which he wished for with the utmost impatience, he would do every thing he could desire. The d—e of D—t soon after this, under the protection of the g—ds, and of a mob hired and made drunk for the purpose, by a man who was amply rewarded for that service by a p—n on the publick establishment, made his escape out of this kingdom.

As the Pr—e daily became more odious, so all that opposed him grew into favour with the people. At length the clamour became so universal and so outrageous, that the constitution itself seemed threatened with some violent convulsion.

The person who had then the direction of Affairs in E—d was, upon these disturbances in Ir—d, seized with a panic, of which it is said he is very susceptible, and determined to sacrifice his friend the d—e of D—t to his fears. But tho’ he condescended to gratify the people in that particular, yet it was not out of any affection he had for them, but rather on the contrary principle, as appears by the choice of the person he sent in his place.—The downfall of the d—e of D—t was not more pleasing to the cabal than the appointment of his successor, whose promotion had been brought about by the intrigues of Mr. F-x, with whom the earl of K—e was known to be in the closest union.

At this time a secret treaty was carried on and concluded between the new l—d l—t and the two principal members of the cabal, before his arrival in this kingdom, thro’ the earl of K—e.—But tho’ this agreement was made, much still remained to be done. Several persons were to be managed, and things were to be

settled in detail, which, as yet, were only agreed upon in the gross. This required the the l—d l—t’s presence here sooner than it is usual. To guard against an in—v—on, was made the pretence for his coming. Upon his arrival, every one hastened to pay their court to the new g—v—r, and to observe his motions.—

In the mean time the cabal talked of nothing but impeachments and expulsions. This answered two purposes; it prevented the publick from suspecting what was really intended, and struck terror into the pr—e. The leaders of the cabal well knew that he would rest contented with the loss of his power, happy, if they stopped there.

The l—d l—t, on the other hand, assured the pr—e of his friendship and protection.—It was in vain for the pr—e to struggle.—He therefore thought it advisable to yield with a good grace when he found himself overpowered, and accordingly promised to support all the l—d l—t’s measures; which he afterwards punctually performed, with more zeal than (as was thought by some) was either necessary or prudent.

Whilst the pr—e took pains to lull his friends to rest, Mr. M—e and the sp—r were not less industrious to engage their party, who were of less passive spirits, in pursuits which might divert their attention from objects on which they dreaded least they should fall. For this purpose, the elections which had been disputed with much acrimony in the country, were of excellent use in the h—e, and amused the tail of the party. As to those of more penetration, tho’ Mr. M—e and the sp—r had obtained by their private agreement what they most wished for themselves, yet it was necessary that some dangerous mouths should be stopped whose expectations were very earnest, before the f—n began, and this could not be easily affected, every man over-rating his own services. To remove those difficulties the e—l of K—e, in private concert with Mr. M—e and the sp—r, proposed, from the com—e, to all the members of the cabal, at a general meeting, certain terms, which he said the l—d l—t would grant them; and upon some of the members hesitating, and not immediately acquiescing, he roundly declared, “that he thought them as advantageous terms as they had a right to expect, or any l—d l—t power to grant; and that if they were so unreasonable as to refuse them, he must beg leave

to withdraw himself from them, and from that instant should consider himself no longer of their party." This declaration afforded Mr. M—e and the sp—r a fair pretence for advising, tho' with an affected reluctance, an acquiescence in the terms proposed: To which it was now in vain for others to object.

What was expected, and, in truth, was most reasonable, was, that all the displaced ministers should be restored to their employments; but that would not answer the purpose of Mr. M—e, who had never lost sight of the m—r's place. —He privately prevailed upon the l—d l—t to propose giving C—r the sec—t's place, which was then vacant by the death of Mr. S—w—ll; and to make it look something like an equivalent for what was taken from him, an additional s—l—y with it, telling the l—d l—t at the same time, and which afterwards was publicly talked of, That it was enough for the fellow. The proposal was accordingly made, and no sooner made than disapproved of by C—r. He was then told by Mr. M—e and the sp—r, that better terms could not be made for him. He was obliged to acquiesce, perceiving clearly, that they had made their own bargain, and that he must be contented with what they pleased to assign him. Thus was the most active and most useful engine of the faction rewarded for his services to them.

Nothing now remained for the cabal, but to keep up some appearances with the tail of their party in the h—e, and with the people without doors. Imp—ts and exp—ns had been promised, and were expected. But it was now said by the cabal, "That such measures were too violent, that sufficient was done in depriving the enemies of Ir—d, of the power to make any attempt upon them."

An address was prepared by the cabal, containing a few reflections upon the last l—d l—t, to gratify the people, and many encomiums upon the present, to gratify him. But so complaisant were the cabal, that they submitted to send this ad—s to E—d, for the approbation of the min—st—r there, before it should be moved in p—t. The return of the messengers (for many were sent different ways, for the greater security and dispatch) was expected with the utmost impatience by the l—d l—t. Happily (otherwise the p—t must have been pr—g—d) this address arrived in a fortnight, with alterations, to which the cabal with equal servility submitted.

Now was the nation hushed in silence, expecting the meeting of the p—t. At length the p—t met, and the address passed without a single negative; one gentleman only, with becoming gravity and spirit, expressed an honest indignation, that an address should be framed for that h—e in private, by a few designing men, corrected by an E—sh min—st—r, and then crammed down the throats of all the people in the kingdom.

It may seem extraordinary to those who do not consider the circumstances of the times, that the storm which had been conjured up to such an height, two years before, should now be laid with such ease. But it is not difficult to account for that phenomenon, without attributing to the cabal any extraordinary influence, or to the l—d l—t any uncommon dexterity.

The safety of the pr—e, depended upon the silence of his friends, and their enduring with patience the indignities offered to them, which he had the address to reconcile them to. The exaltation of the B—b—h family depended upon the success of the l—d l—t's administration, and therefore their whole power was exerted to preserve it. Mr. M—e and the sp—r had been gratified in every thing they desired, but had not lost the confidence of the people, as yet ignorant of the treaty they had concluded. Moderate men, attached to no party, were pleased at seeing the storm appeased, which had threatened the constitution with ruin, and hoped that when all was quiet, some regard would be had to the publick. C—r, and some others, tho' discontented, knowing an opposition would be fruitless, were foremost in promoting all the l—d l—t's measures, with a view to lessen the merit of their former friends, now their most inveterate enemies. There were a few who meant well to the publick: But for want of a leader, to which they had been accustomed, and fearing to appear in a small body, the constant terror of weak minds, they run on with the current.

In this disposition of minds, it is not surprising that every thing that was asked by the court should be readily granted. Tho' the treasury was full, the same taxes were continued; but lest it should remain so, unlimited powers for raising of men, and building of fortifications, were given. The danger of an invasion, was found to be the most prevailing argument, and therefore was urged upon all occasions, even the most trifling.

After all these matters were settled to the satisfaction of the l—d l——t, and the greater part of the session had been wasted in el——ns, to divert the attention of the people from other objects, the last scene of the entertainment was to be played. The sp—r's intention of quitting the chair was suddenly declared.—Mr. P—y was without opposition elected sp—r, rather by the weakness of his opponents, than by his own strength; but not without the mortification of hearing several negatives given to him, by some of the worthiest men in the h—se. And upon this account was Mr. B—le rewarded with an E—ld—m, and a pension of two thousand pounds a year, for thirty-one years, for quitting a chair, and a party, both of which he had been long since tired of.

Mr. M——e, who had sacrificed his simple friend and relation, was to succeed Mr. B—le in the ch—r—sh—p of the ex—q—r, but the out-cry of the people against him, and particularly of his own connections, forced him to decline it. However this even he turned to his advantage, if the common opinion may be credited, that by private contract, Mr. B—le, now earl of S——n, continues in the office, and that Mr. M—e receives the profits of it. This artifice, tho' it did not restore Mr. M—e to the favour of the people, yet it suspended their resentment against him.

It was now too late in the f——n to form a party to make head against an united force of so many chiefs; but yet many symptoms appeared of growing discontent, and of a general disapprobation of what had passed. Tho' no resolution was carried which reflected on the adm—n yet there appeared almost an universal satisfaction, when any thing sharp was thrown out against the l—d l——t; which being observed, his character was treated with much freedom; a most mortifying circumstance to a ch—f g—v—r, as the like had never happened to any of his pred—rs.

Alarmed at these prognosticks of a rising storm, he resolved to allow no time for mischief. Some forms were still necessary to be gone thro' before the f——n was to end. All the artifices which could dishonour a gov——t were used to waste the little time that still remained; notwithstanding which, a resolution was near passing to vindicate the honour of the n——n, if the debate had not been cut short by the ush—r of the bl—ck r—d.

An ESSAY on universal Etymology: Or, The Analysis of a Sentence. Containing an Account of the PARTS of SPEECH, as common to all Languages. By Mr. BLACKLOCK.

A Scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons.
HOR.

Of the PARTS of SPEECH.

EACH sentence, whether more complete or less,

Some judgment or volition must express:

B In each, if all its members are complete, Four parts of speech, as capital, must meet; First names, then attributes, then affirmations, And particles, demanding various stations.

Notes, verse 1. to 7. When it is said, that "every sentence must contain a compleat and perfect sense," it is meant, that no sentence can be finished without fully comprehending some act of the will; as,

"Come, gentle spring, æthereal mildness
"come." ["melt!"

"Oh that this too too solid flesh would
Or some conclusion of the judgment; as,
"Man is a rational creature;"—"God is a spirit."

D Sentences of the first kind are easily known, but the last with more difficulty: Yet, if we consider, it will appear, that as perceptions, reflections, and volitions, comprehend all the actions of the mind; so they are not only all that is necessary, but all that can be communicated. Now, whether we express our own actions and perceptions, or those of others, they are recognized by the judgment, and consequently become its conclusions, before they are communicated by words.

In the natural order of our ideas, words, of which we affirm any thing, or names, ought to stand first: Next, for the convenience of the mind, ought to be placed those which signify qualities less positively affirmed, which we have called attributes: After these must come such as essentially affirm: And such particles as signify manners of action, states of being, and degrees of quality, must be joined to the terms which express being, action, or quality.

G But if a sentence contain two or more names and affirmations, they must be connected by words proper to each, or prepositions and conjunctions.

Again, if the mind in its progress be struck with any lively sentiment, the words or sound by which this is uttered, ought to be placed wherever the sentiment is supposed to be felt. But different manners of thinking, harmony, variety of cadence, the influence of particular passions, and a thousand other causes, have conspired to vary the order of words in sentences almost infinitely.

Division

Division of the Parts of Speech.

When, on her search intent, the studious mind
Provides materials, hidden truths to find;
That things, first, in their simplest forms appear,
Stript of peculiar qualities, is clear.
Of *substance*, tho' its being all proclaim,
Beyond these forms, no notion we can frame:
[press;
Things are, as *substances*, by *names* express'd;
Which *attributes*, with qualities, invest.

Verse 7.—15. Things, when first presented to the mind, generally appear in their simplest forms; nor are their peculiar and distinguishing qualities observed, but by review and attention. Beyond these simple and durable forms, we can frame no idea of substance. When things, therefore, are thus considered, the words which express them are called *nouns substantive*, or *names of substance*. When we attend to their peculiar qualities, the words by which these are signified are called *attributes*, or *nouns adjective*. Of the first sort are, *a man, a house, &c.* of the second, *wife, large, &c.*

Names are either peculiar to one thing of a kind, and then called *proper*; such as, *Cæsar, Alexander, &c.* or comprehensive of the whole, and then called *common*, such as, *a man, a woman, a river.*

To assist the memory, and shorten discourse, general terms have been invented, which may naturally contain all the individuals of a kind; or, by a small alteration in the same word, express them singly. Thus the general word *man* comprehends *a man, the man, any man, all men, &c.* Hence the first remarkable change of nouns arises from number. In all general propositions, men are so rarely obliged to condescend on any limited number, that, except in a very few languages, no numbers but *one*, or *more than one*, are implied in the form of words; for, on any particular occasion, an attribute, to limit the number, may easily be added. Thus, therefore, in most languages there are but two numbers; the *singular*, including one thing of a kind; and the *plural*, comprehending indefinitely all above it.*

All living substances, spirits excepted, are either *male* or *female*. All such as are inanimate have properly no sex at all. Hence, therefore, three classes of substance, which are, in all languages, more or less implied in the form of words; as, *he, she, it.* But in ancient tongues this analogy was much further extended. In French it is still regarded, and even in English not lost: For not only the name of gods, and other inferior spirits, but likewise, in poetry, those of the *sun, the ocean, death, &c.* are *masculine*; the word *soul*, or such others as express her virtues, passions, and qualities, the name of the *moon, the earth, &c.* are *feminine*. Thus it appears, that nouns are rightly distributed

by *males, females, and neuters*. But in English, where it is unnecessary to mention the distinction of sexes, words are provided common to both; such as, *parent, cousin, &c.* Further, when that difference is not easily observed, even living substances are expressed by the neuter pronoun, *it*. Thus we say of the ant, that "*it is provident of the future.*"

Things merely as such, when considered in connection with each other, must either be conceived as arising from, tending to, or contained, one in another. These relations, in ancient languages, were implied in the last syllable of nouns; and where the relation was contained in the word itself, it was called a *case*. But with the moderns these are signified by *prepositions*.

Thus we have found, that the accidents or changes of nouns are, *sexes, numbers, and relations*; or, in the ordinary grammatical style, *genders, numbers, and cases*. The only idea of cases which can be framed by such as are not conversant in Greek or Latin, is from pronouns: For before affirmations we place the words, *I, thou, he, she, they, who*; but if a verb or preposition go before, the words *me, thee, him, her, them, whom*, are used. The first of these positions is commonly called by grammarians the *leading*; the last, the *following state* of pronouns.

In most languages, attributes, if differently ranged in a sentence, partake, with regard to their forms, the same accidents as names; that thus the connection of each with its proper substantive may be marked: And this is what grammarians call *concord*. In English we mark that connection generally by placing the attribute immediately before the name; tho' this rule does not hold invariably.

Besides those accidents which attributes have in common with names, there is one peculiar to themselves: For it is plain that most qualities admit of degrees; as, *greater, greatest, &c.* Where these degrees are signified in the form of words themselves, it is called *proper comparison*; where they are signified by particles prefixed to attributes, it is called *improper*. Of these degrees grammarians generally assign three; the *positive*, *great*; the *comparative*, *greater, or more great*; and the *superlative*, *greatest, or most great*. But the positive implying no more than the natural and unlimited state of an attribute, and never comparing it with any other term, can by no means be ranked among the degrees of comparison.

Of Nouns Substantive and Adjective; Names and Attributes.

No attribute can independent stand;
But must some name, express'd or meant,
demand;
Till, from the subjects drawn where they
They to the mind, like substances appear.
Where,

* The Greeks admit also a dual, comprehending only two things of a kind.

1757.

Where, for one thing, *names* are together plac'd ;
The first are *attributes*, and *names* the last.

Verse 15.—21. As substances are necessary to the being of things, so are substantives to sentences. No attribute, therefore, can stand in a sentence without some name expressed or understood. Thus we cannot say, "A wise man thinks ;" but, "A wise man thinks :". So that here we may find a proper way of distinguishing names from attributes.

Yet qualities, when abstracted from their proper subjects, as, *wisdom*, from *wise*, *goodness*, from *good*, &c. may stand independent of any substance in a period ; because they appear to the mind in the form of things or substances, and are therefore expressed by a word that has all the qualities of a substantive.

Where two names are put for the same thing, without any intermediate verb or conjunction, the first becomes an attribute, and the last a name. Thus we say, "the warrior goddesses ;"—"the bower king ;"—"the victor god." Yet designations of office, kindred, and station, which, tho' really attributes in themselves, take the form of substantives alone, are commonly placed after the names to which they are ascribed : And this grammarians call *apposition*. So we say, "Telemachus son of Ulysses ;"—"Alexander king of Macedon ;"—"Socrates the philosopher."

Not only all parts of speech, considered as a quantity of letters and syllables, but even entire sentences, taken as quantities of words, become names ; as, "The word *famous* consists of two syllables ;"—"He *came, saw, conquered*, is a concise sentence *." But particularly, the infinitives and participles present of verbs are used as substantives when they signify any action or state, without connecting sentences, or being attributed to any subject ; as, "To read is less instructive than to think ;"—"He is weary of living."

Of Affirmations, or Verbs.

Whatever words of substances avow, That they exist, they suffer, or they do ; By which, of being any state is told ; The name of *verbs* or *affirmations* hold. In these, if action from the agent tend Towards some other subject, and there end, They by the name of *active* verbs are known ; [shown.

Passive, when what the subject feels is put if to states, not actions, they extend, The name of *neuter* these may comprehend. H When on himself the agent acts alone, The verb *reflective* most grammarians own.

Verse 21.—33. No substance can be conceived without existing in some state, doing some action, or being some way acted upon.

June, 1757.

Such words, therefore, as affirm the being, doing, or suffering of any substance, or such as affirmatively discover any state of being, are called *verbs*, or *affirmations*. Of these, when the action passes from one thing to another, the substance acting is called the *agent* ; that to which it passes, the *patient* ; and the word by which the action itself is signified, an *active* verb ; as, "The sun enlightens the world :". In which the *sun* is the agent, the *world* the patient, and the word *to enlighten* the active verb.

If the action is affirmed as suffered by the subject to which it passes, the word which thus affirms it is called a *passive* verb ; as, "The world is enlightened."

If the action passes not from the agent to any other subject, the word by which it is expressed may be termed an *active intransitive* verb ; as, "The sun shines."

If the action returns upon the agent itself, it is then expressive by a *reflective* verb †. This kind of verbs is peculiar to the French, and is known by having the pronouns *me, te, se, nous, vous*, before them ; as, *se lever*, "to raise one's self, or to rise."

If no action, but merely some state of being, is affirmed, the verbs which affirm it are called *neuter* ; as, "The sun stood still."

When we affirm one thing of another, we must particularize the thing of which we affirm it : And when this particularity is signified in the form of the affirmation, it is called a *person* ; as, "I read, thou readest," &c. But, to save the trouble of repeating an affirmation, it may be often necessary to affirm the same state or action concerning more things than one ; as, "We read, ye read," &c. and when this is implied in the affirmation, it is termed *number*.

All actions or states of being have some relation to time ‡. Time may be divided into *past, present, and future* ; and this either indefinitely, or with relation to any assigned period. When, therefore, any thing is affirmed of another, it must either be affirmed as indefinitely past, present, or future ; or such with regard to any particular time. Thus we say, "God is, was, or will be eternal ;"—"I am this moment dictating ;"—"I dictated yesterday ;"—"I will read to-morrow." When the ideas of times are thus included in the form of verbs, they are called *times* or *tenses*.

Further, when any one thing is affirmed of another, it is either affirmed positively or conditionally. When we express any inclination that an affirmation should be connected with its substance, we either wish or command it. Again, we often detach verbs from all particular numbers and persons, and use them merely to connect sentences. When such circumstances are signified by affirmations, they are called *moods*. Thus the accidents or variations of a verb, are, *voices, persons, numbers, tenses, and moods*.

[To be continued in our next.]

O O

From

* Scire tuum nihil est. † This return of actions upon agents, which we have called reflective verbs, was expressed by the Greeks in what they called their middle voice. See Clarke's notes on Homer. ‡ The shortness of our plan would not permit us to deduce it more particularly. Herms Scaliger on the causes of language, and the Minerva of Franciscus Sanctius.

From the CONTEST.

I FEEL a melancholy pleasure, when I perceive my countrymen so highly elated at the triumphant success of our victorious ally the king of Prussia. I am extremely delighted at the happy progress of his arms; which, I hope, will not fail to produce circumstances in our favour, and make us, in some degree, sharers in his good fortune: But I am chagrined to think that Britons, who were once foremost in military renown, should be so far degenerated, as to be content to plume themselves with the trophies gained by foreign valour.

But his glorious achievements, may however serve to convince us, how much is to be effected by encouraging merit and virtue, by establishing regularity and economy, and by punishing fraud and corruption: And these reflections naturally lead me to ask, to whom we are indebted for this occasion of rejoicing at the Prussian conquests? Was it not by the council, and endeavours of the displaced ministry, that we made this prudent and fortunate alliance? Did not that profound politician Dolofus, treat it with derision? Did he not publicly express a doubt, whether the now victorious monarch, would be able to keep his ground? When the sum of 200,000*l.* was proposed to be granted for the Prussian service, which, upon calculation, was found sufficient for the intended purposes—Did he not laugh at the smallness of the sum, and, with his usual politeness, sneer at the accurate calculation?

From the CENTINEL, No 19.

THE practice of pressing at sea is performed without form or distinction of law, person, or circumstance. The innocent are apprehended by surprise, without any cause of delinquency assigned; and every petty officer of a king's ship acts as judge and executioner with the most despotick authority.

A man, after an absence of seven years, during which he has expended his constitution, in earning a competency for the remainder of his life, embarks for his native country with a view to revisit his family and friends, and pass the evening of his days in peace and tranquillity, after the severe storms he has undergone. His wife expects him with the most eager affection; his children long to see the face of a parent, whose name has been so often sounded in their ears; his former

friends impatiently wait his return; and he himself amuses his fancy with the hope of enjoying those different scenes of tender recognition. When he has already finished his voyage, feasted his eyes with the sight of his native shore, and his heart beats high with the transports of approaching bliss; the ship in which he is a passenger, may be boarded by a tender belonging to a squadron outward-bound. He is challenged as a man fit to serve his majesty: If he presumes to remonstrate against compulsion, he is treated with scorn, insolence, and cruelty: He is dragged into the boat, hurried on board of a man of war, exposed to every kind of inconvenience, slavery, and outrage; reconveyed perhaps to the very same unhealthy climate in which his constitution had been impaired; and never more beholds his native soil, but miserably perishes by grief, distemper, or the chance of war, at a distance from those who are most dear to his affection. Had he been taken by the foes of the nation, they would have treated him with humanity: He would have been exempted from drudgery and danger; and set at liberty in consequence of an exchange. Had he been enslaved by the enemies of the christian name, he could have been ransomed for his money: Had he fallen into the hands of pirates, they would have stripped and set him on shore: But, among his own countrymen, he is even denied the privilege of captivity, which is protection from insult and peril: He is confined to the most loathsome habitation, amidst thieves and reprobates, restricted to coarse and scanty fare, compelled by obloquy and stripes to toil above his strength, exposed to every peril of the enemy and of the deep, without any prospect of redress; and deprived of the benefit of exchange or redemption.

If the subjects of this kingdom are liable to such brutal acts of oppression, no wonder that our fleets are poorly manned; and that able sailors are averse to the service. The enemy have some reason to believe the British spirit is quite extinguished, when they hear that our army and navy are recruited by unwilling wretches, who have been torn from their families and occupations, confined in dungeons, and terrified into submission by whips, bolts, and shackles. They will conclude, that disaffection and discontent prevail throughout the land, when individuals refuse to serve the government but upon compulsion. These considerations will animate their endeavours.

endeavours, will encourage them to undertake enterprizes of importance against us; will even contribute to their succeeding in these enterprizes, while we become dispirited and desponding in the same proportion. We shall sustain misfortune on misfortune, disgrace upon disgrace, until the national wealth is wasted, and its honour entirely effaced; then we shall tamely beg, perhaps purchase, an unfavourable peace: And all those miscreants whom we have used in war as the instruments of death and rapine, will be let loose like troops of famished wolves, to prey upon their countrymen already impoverished and depressed by the misconduct of a weak and worthless adm——n. We shall become bankrupts in our public credit; incur the contempt of all our neighbours; endure all the agonies of mortified pride; and our posterity will stigmatize this period as the most inglorious r——n that ever disgraced the British annals.

A Method to starve the French Privateers.

IT is well known that most of the French privateers are fitted out to cruize on our coasting trade, and must be starved if deprived of that prey. Nothing is more easy. Let an act of parliament be made to prohibit every coasting vessel from leaving port without convoy, under the penalty of forfeiting all insurance, the master being rendered incapable of commanding; and, in case of being taken, paying a fine into the bargain proportionable to the national damage. Let the same act of parliament order convoys to sail regularly to and from the Land's End, and Peterhead in Scotland, carrying with them all the ships then ready: And whilst one convoy is going westward or northward, let another convoy be ready to sail eastward and southward. Thus may trade be carried on by sea almost as regularly as by land, abating the differences of wind and weather: Any accidental delays that these may occasion, are not to be put in competition with the risk of being taken by the enemy; and two great advantages will certainly result from this scheme. The security of the national stock and trade, and the utter disappointment of the enemy's cruizers, the proprietors of which will by this means be soon ruined, and obliged to lay them up.

To the CITIZEN.

WHILE I was at Portsmouth, visiting the glorious magazine of

this kingdom's strength and honour (tho' faded indeed of late) I took a trip one morning to the Isle of Wight. Curiosity naturally led me to view the principal town in the territory, Newport.—As the castle of Carisbrook is easily discovered from thence, sure I could not pass an hour better than by taking a survey of that place, where a royal personage was his own prisoner, if I may use that expression—for was it not so, when a king was shut up in a castle, the government of which was in his own disposal?

But to change that most melancholy subject, and come to one less so (yet melancholy enough too) I found a situation truly royal, tho' the building was almost entirely in ruins.—Thinks I, sure this can never be the place where so many different officers have such handsome salaries—there must be another—I'll ask—I did—and soon found, to my sorrow, that it was the very same—I then pulled out my memorandum-book of guards, garrisons, pensions, &c. (made for my own private amusement and instruction :) And there I found that this heap of stones could not in this economical country be kept in an heap, without an expence of full 2000l. a year.

There must be a governor, lieutenant-governor, fort major, chaplain, surgeon, gunners without number, an engineer or two, &c. &c. &c. and upon knocking very hard at the old cracked door, to see if I could find any hospitality in so wealthy a place; the two officers I found on duty were a kind of porter, who sold bread and cheese, and ale, and a jack-ass drawing water from a deep well.—I often asked where all the gentlemen lived, who had salaries sufficient to keep noble tables for the reception of travellers; and I was answered, they are in London all—some of them are p——t men here: And we seldom see them but at election time, and then only for a day or two. It threw me into a chain of melancholy thinking at once, when I recollected how this poor (tho' once rich) island is destroyed by sine-cures, pensions, non-attendant officers, pimps, parasites, and that train of locusts, who, &c. &c. (See p. 174.)

To the AUTHOR, &c.

IT is to be hoped, that the following observations on the present dearth of meat, if the facts can be fully proved, will likewise make that evil appear to be an object worthy of attention, especially as it will be proved that art, not scarcity,

scarcity, is the occasion of the extravagant price of meat. In the first place, I would ask, Whether at this time of the year there ever was more or better cattle of every kind brought to Smithfield market? Certainly not. Why then is mutton and lamb 5d. a pound, and other meat in proportion? The reason is clear; the great engrossers of our provisions, the carcase-butchers, sweep this market, or to speak in their own language, buy up all the goods. Is it not a shame, that one butcher should buy three hundred head of cattle, and retail the carcases out to other butchers at their own price? What must those butchers do, whose trade requires from 10 to 20 head of cattle in a week? If he attempts to buy a pen of sheep at Smithfield, he is told by the salesman, he has been bid money for two or three hundred head, and does not chuse to sell less; must not then this man be put to the melancholy necessity, either of going to the carcase-butcher, or of shutting up his shop? Indeed he had better do the latter; for I have been credibly informed, that some of these retailing butchers have given 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pound for their mutton to the carcase-butcher, and sold it again for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to their customers. Is not this a temptation to make use of unfair weights? But perhaps this engrossing of cattle at Smithfield is not the only cause of the evil complained of, but this market is likewise most abominably forestalled by jobbers, salesmen, and carcase-butchers, who meet the drovers in their way to town; and I have lately heard of a drove of sheep, consisting of 150, being sold no less than three times within a few miles of London: First, for 25s. per head: Secondly, for 28s. and, lastly, for 32s. which drove, if suffered to come to Smithfield market, and to be divided into proper lots, might be bought by the retailing butchers at the first price, which would enable them to sell their meat at this time for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a pound.

What an advantage would this be to the poor? How scandalous to rob them of it, by such iniquitous proceedings? At least it is to be hoped, that this matter will be enquired into; and if no other remedy can be found, that the laws against forestalling and engrossing at this market will be put vigorously in execution.

An Account of the Loss of the Doddington Indiaman, taken from the Journal of Mr. Evan Jones, late Chief Mate of that Ship.

MAY 27, 1755. Sailed from St. Jago with the Pelham, Houghton,

and Stretham, and left the Edgecote riding there.

28. Finding that we sailed better than the other ships, parted from them in the night, by steering a different course, and had a pleasant passage until we made Cape Le Gullas; from whence we took a fresh departure the 6th of July. We run to the eastward, in Lat. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 36 degrees south, until the 16th of July, when, by the medium of six journals, we made 12 deg. 50 min. east longitude from Le Gullas.

Being that day, by observation, in Lat. 35° S. dirty squally weather, the wind from S. S. W. to S. S. E. with a large sea, capt. Samson ordered the course to be altered from E. to E. N. E. We ran on that course from 5 to 7 knots per hour, with courses and treble-reefed main top-sail and double-reefed fore top-sail; at midnight had 70 miles on the board. About a quarter before one in the morning, the ship struck, and in less than 20 minutes was entirely wrecked.

It was a dark and stormy night, and the only warning we had of our danger was calling out, "Breakers a-head and to leeward."

The helm was immediately put a-lee; but before she came quite head to wind, she struck lightly, and then stronger; at which time the sea broke directly into her forward, stove the boats, and washed a good many people overboard: Altho' we used our best endeavours to get her about, it was to no purpose, the sea breaking all over her, and she struck so hard, that the mainmast went away by the board, and the rest of the masts soon followed.—We could see no land.

The ship continued lifting and striking with every sea, till unfortunately she, at last, laid down on her starboard side, and soon parted, every sea driving some part of her away.

As the larboard side and quarter was now the only place above water, all those who could, got there; she still kept driving towards the Breakers, and the sea was covered with her wreck. As capt. Samson sat with me on the quarter, he said he had pricked off that day at noon, and judged himself 90 leagues from the land, and imagined this to be some unknown rock, where possibly the Dolphin was lost.

We expected every minute to be washed off by the sea, and capt. Samson bid us all farewell, and hoped we should meet again in the next world. Soon after we were all washed off, and in a little while ten of us met on some ragged rocks, and

crept

crept close together to keep ourselves warm. The severity of the weather, and our melancholy situation, made us wish impatiently for the day; but when the light came it gave us very little comfort, for we found ourselves on a barren island or rock, about two leagues from the Main, which is laid down in the India pilot, in Lat. $33^{\circ} 30'$ S. and called Chaos. By a good observation with Hadley's quadrant, it lies in 34° Deg. S. Lat. and Davis's quadrant, in $33^{\circ} 44'$. We were joined by some more who had been cast ashore, many of them miserably bruised against the rocks. Of 270 souls who were aboard, only 23 were saved, viz. Evan Jones, chief mate, John Collet second, William Webb third, Samuel Powell fifth, Richard Topping, carpenter, John Yedts, midshipman, Neil Bothwell, Nathaniel Christholm, quarter-masters, eight seamen, three captain's servants, one surgeon's ditto, and three matrosses.

They remained seven months on this miserable place, subsisting on fish and eggs of sea-fowls, with what provisions they found drove ashore from the wreck. During that time the carpenter built a large boat, which they rigged like a sloop, and called her the Happy Deliverance. While they were on the island, they made an attempt to get provisions from the Main, by going over there in a small boat; but the natives drove them away, and one Bothwell lost his life on the expedition. They found on the island the remains of two wrecks; one seemed to be a Dutch ship, the other an English; the latter least decayed, and by the iron work seemed to have been much less than the Doddington. It plainly appeared by pieces of glass, and other things, that some unfortunate people had lived on that place, and they could see the remains of a habitation, by the stones being regularly laid on one another. They were very healthy while they were on the island, notwithstanding the great hardships and fatigues they suffered by hunger and hard labour. The 18th day of February, 1756, they compleated their boat, and sailed for Delagoa, but were so long on their passage, by currents setting to the southward, that it was two months before they arrived at that place. Unhappily there was a chest of treasure drove ashore from the wreck, which the officers wanted to preserve for the proprietors, and the people to divide, which occasioned great disputes, and was at last divided in spite of the officers. This, with a long passage, and scarcity of provisions, made

their condition worse than when they were on the island. A biscuit sold for two dollars, and every man had only an ounce and a half of salt pork a day.

When they got to Delagoa, they found there the Rose galley, capt. Chandler, A belonging to Bombay, who gave them a passage to Madagascar, where they found the Carnarvon, capt. Norton Hutchinson, bound to Madrafs, who took them all on board. They sold the sloop to capt. Chandler for 500 rupees, but she was seized at Bombay for the proprietors. Mr. B Powell came there in her, all the rest went to Madrafs in the carnarvon, except Mr. Collet, Gilbert Chain, Henry Sharpe, and Leicester, a matross, who died of fevers on board the Rose galley. Mr. Collet lost his wife in the ship; after she struck, he went down and brought her C upon the deck in his arms, but the ship falling down at that time on her broadside, and the decks falling in, he was separated from her, and never saw her afterwards, until some days after they were on the island, when Mr. Jones and he saw her body; but Mr. Collet did not know it, D tho' Mr. Jones did, and had it buried without his knowledge. Mr. Jones took all the money and effects from the people, when he got aboard the Rose galley, and secured them for the proprietors.

VIRTUES of the PERUVIAN BARK not before known.

E AS we seldom omit to give an account of any new discovery that may be of service to mankind, we shall give, from the Medical Observations, mentioned in our last, p. 211.

F *An Extract of a Letter from Dr. Murduck Mackenzie, to Dr. John Clephane, dated Constantinople, Aug. 17, 1754, relating to the Cure of a Suppression of Urine by the Bark, communicated to the Society, Sept. 23, 1754.*

G ON the 31st of July, 1754, one Mr. Stanton, aged about thirty, strong and robust, who had never before been troubled with the gravel, stone, strangury, or any pain or difficulty in the urinary passages, was at once taken with a total retention of urine, for which he was blooded in two or three hours time from H his first pain; and in two hours more, he had a glyster given him; which operated copiously by stool, but could not make one drop of urine. At night he took an anodyne diuretick mixture to as little advantage. He was all this time in some pain,

pain, without any febrile symptom, not so much as thirst.

On the first of August, in the morning, he took another glyster, which operated very well, but without the desired effect. Wherefore I ordered a semicupium for him, and some doses of pulv. millepedum and spiritus nitri dulc. from which he found no benefit; which made me propose sounding him; but he would not consent, protesting obstinately that he would rather die. Wherefore I continued, for two days more, ordering some lenitive purges of cassia, manna, and Epsom salts, with all the diuretick salts and oils, mixt with some narcotick and anodyne medicines in different forms, but all in vain. At last, suspecting some relaxation of the extrufores urinæ, on the fourth of August I ordered for him some doses of the bark; which produced such a happy effect, that in an hour after taking the third drachm of bark, he made some urine; and, after taking ten drachms, he was perfectly cured, and made water with great ease, and in great plenty.

To this we shall add from the same book, a discovery made by John Fordyce, M. D. in a letter to Dr. John Clephane, that this useful medicine is of great service in all scrophulous cases, of which he gives several examples, and among the rest the following:

A young woman of a thin habit, but regular in her menstrua, extremely temperate, and generally very healthy, eating sparingly of meat, and living mostly on vegetable food, had three years ago a breaking out of pimples, first about her nose and cheeks, and ever since about her forehead, nose, mouth, and chin.

Those pimples used to rise suddenly to the size of a common pea, inflame, and, in a few days, suppurate partially; uneasy under those circumstances, as one crop was always succeeding another, she was often blooded, tried various medicines, purging salts, calomel and jalap, extract of trifol. palustr. æthiops mineral, and Plummer's pill, drank many gallons of the Neville-holt spaw, lime-water, whey, and decoction of guajacum: In the use of which last, she seemed, for a short time, free from those eruptions, but never got clear of them. She used externally, for many months, unguent alb. camphorat. allum, brandy, preparations of sulphur, &c. It was observed here, that during the use of the mercurial medicines, the pimples increased in number, size, and inflammation.

Three compleat years being spent in this tedious and ineffectual course, I determined to try the cortex peruvianus, to half a drachm in substance, twice a day: She had not taken above half an ounce, when the inflammation in her face diminished, the pimples, which were forming, retired without suppuration, and no new eruption appeared. By the time she had taken three ounces, all the pimples were healed up, and the face became smooth.

During the course of the bark, no external application was used, or alteration made in her diet.

Query, Whether this medicine properly used, may not be of great service in long voyages at sea?

Description of a new Sort of ASTRINGENT GUM.

And from the same Book we shall likewise give a Letter from Dr. John Fothergill, to the Medical Society, concerning an Astringent Gum brought from Africa.

I hope that some of your correspondents may have it in their power to procure us a drug, which, from a few trials already made of it, promises great advantage to the publick; I take the liberty to send the following description and account of it.

It is a hard brittle gum, of a deep red or almost black colour, and opaque, except the very minute fragments of it, which appear like bits of garnet, red and transparent.

It has no smell, but, applied to the tongue, it soon discovers a strong, but grateful astringency; and great part of it dissolves readily in the mouth, with somewhat of a mucilaginous sweetness, joined with its stypticity. When it is coarsely powdered, and thrown into water, about five or six parts in seven, as near as I can guess, soon dissolve, and communicate a deep red colour, and a strong astringent taste to the water: Most of what remains undissolved appears to be resinous. This gum differs from the red lumps of the common gum senega, in being much more brittle; and from the sanguis draconis of the shops, in dissolving in water; and from both, in having so remarkable a stypticity when tasted.

Its external appearance, indeed, is so much like that of the genuine or unmanufactured dragon's blood, that a good judge may easily be deceived thereby; but its astringent taste, and solubility in water, manifest an essential difference.

I have had specimens sent me of an opaque reddish gum, but seemingly the produce of a very different tree, as it does not dissolve so readily in water as the former, and its taste is bitter and austere.

The first time I had any intimation of the gum I have been describing, was in a consultation with the late Dr. Oldfield, on account of an obstinate chronical diarrhoea, in which several efficacious medicines had been used in vain. On this occasion the doctor one day mentioned the good effects he had met with in some such cases from a gum, which he called the true gum senegal, and described it to be of a deep red colour, a sweetish astringent taste, and brittle.

As I was at that time intent upon collecting and examining whatever had relation to the materia medica, I enquired for such a gum amongst the most considerable dealers and importers, but met with nothing that answers the doctor's description.

A few years after this, in my return from Scarborough, I called upon an eminent druggist at York, who, amongst other curious parcels of drugs, shewed me the gum above described, for some of the finest dragon's blood, or sanguis draconis off. he had ever seen.

Upon tasting it, I soon discovered it was very different from any kind of dragon's blood yet known, and indeed that it ought not to be ranged under that name, as it was, for the most part, aqueous, manifestly astringent, and mucilaginous; from which circumstances, and its external appearance, I judged it was the gum that Dr. Oldfield had described to me under the title of the true gum senegal, tho' I think there is good reason to object to this appellation, as the little we have yet received comes principally from the river Gambia, and the common gum senegal has been in possession of that name, so far as appears to me, from its first discovery*.

The gentleman who shewed me this drug, informed me, he had purchased it on board a Guinea ship at Hull: The whole parcel but amounted to a few pounds; all which he bought, and sold to the most curious of his customers, as a rare sort of the true dragon's blood.

This information induced me to look into the books of some of the later African travellers, in one of which, viz. Moore's Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa, we have the following accounts of it. In a letter of instructions from the governor of James fort, in the mouth of the river Gambia, to our author at Brucoe, a factory up this river, dated May 27, 1733,

is the following paragraph, p. 113, edition the second.

"There is a red liquor that bleeds plentifully from the bark of a tree called † pau de sangue, upon incision, and in little time, hardens to the consistence of a gum, which is of great value; and therefore you are desired to use your utmost to procure large quantities of it."

In reply to this, our author writes, the next month, to the governor, as follows.

"I have sent a piece of gum, which I believe was taken from the pau de sangue; I desire you will please to examine it, and let me know if it is the right sort; because, if it is, I will do my utmost to procure large quantities of it." And gives this further account of it at p. 148. "I had always the utmost regard to all their (the directors) orders, and therefore applied myself to enquire after any new kind of goods that could be had, particularly gum, the same having been repeated to me by Mr. Hull (governor of James fort) I sent him a sample from Brucoe, as I mentioned before, which proved gum dragon. I strove to get more of that kind, but it being a new thing, the natives could not be prevailed upon to follow it, so as to bring in any quantities; for they would bring me in all kinds of gum, ten or twelve pounds at a time, which I picked, and did not find, perhaps, above two pounds of gum dragon in that quantity; the rest was like gum senega, but not so good.

Gum dragon comes out of a tree (adds our author) called pau de sangue, which has a very rough bark; upon wounding of it, it sweats out in drops like blood; which joining together, and being dried by the sun, congeals into lumps: I have had some as large as pullets eggs."

Perhaps it may be mentioned by other writers; but this account I think sufficient to direct any person, into whose hands your collection may come, and who may have occasion to traffick in that part of the world, to make proper enquiries after it.

You will observe, from the instructions given to our author, that at least some expectations had been formed of its usefulness; and indeed, from the trials that have been made, from its sensible qualities, and Dr. Oldfield's experience, I cannot but think it an article worth enquiring after, as it may, in time, become a valuable addition to the materia medica, as well as some little benefit in commerce, and perhaps in colouring likewise.

The distemper in which this drug seems to promise some advantage, are, in particular,

* If a name was to be given to the drug in question, it may not be improper to call it gummi rubrum astringens Gambiense.
† The word pau seems to be a corruption

particular, habitual diarrhoeas, fluor albus, immoderate menstrual discharges; and, in general, all such diseases as proceed from laxity and acrimony.

A Description of the City of PRAGUE, with a PLAN thereof, elegantly engraved.

PRAGUE is reputed to be larger than any city in Germany. It is enclosed with a wall, two-thirds of which are regularly divided into curtains and bastions; but the rest is old and defenceless, unless repaired since it was last in the possession of his Prussian majesty: However, as the whole city is commanded by heights and ascents, no fortification can make it long tenable. The Moldaw, a large and rapid river, divides it into two parts, which are joined by a stately stone bridge, 1700 feet long, and 35 broad, supported by 24 arches. This city is adorned with very magnificent buildings. See another Plan of Prague in our volume for 1742, p. 460.

An Extract from a Letter, received by the India Ships arrived in Ireland, containing a particular Account of the unfortunate Affair at Bengal.

THE latter end of May, 1756, our late Nabob died, and the present Nabob was established, who immediately invested Cossimbuzar, without any other pretence (as he said) than that he had received many insults from governor Drake. Finding our gentlemen determined not to give up the factory without making an opposition, he proposed a truce, and inquired Mr. Watts, our chief, to his tent, under pretence of accommodating matters. When he had got him to his tent, he made him sign a paper, acknowledging himself indebted to the Nabob in a large sum of money; and then ordered him to send for Messrs. Collet and Batson, two of the council. As soon as they came to the Nabob's tent, he secured Mr. Batson, and sent Mr. Collet back to prevail on our people to surrender the factory, with the guns, ammunition, &c. at discretion, keeping Mr. Watts as hostage for the performance of it.

On the 4th of June the factory of Cossimbuzar was surrendered, notwithstanding it was warmly opposed by many of the gentlemen.

As soon as he had performed this exploit, he immediately marched, with all his forces, consisting of 70,000 horse and foot, to Calcutta, threatening to drive all the English out of the country*. On the 15th, he began the siege, by attacking

one of the redoubts at the entrance of the town, but was repulsed with a great slaughter of his men. The next day he made an attack on our advanced posts at the goal and court-house, which kept a constant fire on his troops, by which many of them were killed.

Notwithstanding this opposition another attack was made on the 18th, when those posts were abandoned by our troops, which gave the Nabob's forces an entrance into the town, and obliged us to retreat to the fort.

B A council of war being called to consider of the state of affairs, the captain of the train acquainted the council, that there was not ammunition in the fort for three days; on which the women were sent on board the shipping lying before the fort. The governor and some of the principal officers likewise got on board the ships and went away, leaving the people in the fort without a possibility of securing a retreat.

The whole number left in the fort being 250 effective men, we held out till the 20th in the evening, when the ammunition being near spent, a flag of truce was hung out. During the parley from the walls, the back gate was betrayed by the Dutch guard, and we were obliged to surrender at discretion. The same night 170 of us were crammed into a hole not large enough for fifty of us to breathe in; the effect of it was, that only sixteen were alive the next morning. Four of us were sent to the Nabob's camp, and put into irons, but what became of the other twelve that escaped hell in miniature, I have not been able to learn."

F Extract of another Letter from the East-Indies, dated Dec. 15, 1756.

IN the month of September we heard that our settlement in Bengal was taken, and in the beginning of October we had a confirmation of it.

The destruction of that place will be a great loss to the company. As I have seen the letter which was sent to the governor and council here, I shall give you the substance of the affair.

It seems the governor and council at Bengal protected an old Nabob, deposed, from the resentment of the young one, his successor. The latter sent to demand him, but the English refused to deliver him up: Upon which he raised an army of 30,000 horse, and the same number of foot, with 3 or 400 elephants of war. The English sent out spies to discover their number, which they never knew exactly, till

* See an account of Calcutt, or Fort William, in our volume for 1754, p. 360, with a beautiful View thereof.



- 3. The Hospital Gate
- 4. The Horse Gate
- 5. The Dog Gate

A PLAN of
the CITY of
PRAGUE
Capital of the
KINGDOM
of
BOHEMIA
By T. Kitchen, Geog.

A Scale of One British Mile
1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile





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till they were just upon them. They summoned the fort to deliver up the old Nabob, promising, upon that condition, to withdraw their troops immediately : But this was again refused. The enemy then threw up a small breast-work opposite to the fort, and mounted two 12 pounders upon it. They fired two or three times in an hour, but if they had fired till dooms-day, they could never have made a breach. However, long before any real attack had been made, the ——— run away aboard a ship in the morning, the counsellors and their wives in the afternoon, leaving Mr. Holwell behind, who said he would stay and defend the place to the last extremity. Being thus left with only a few gentlemen, and some military officers, he called a council of war. The soldiers grumbling at not being permitted to escape, he divided three chests of the treasure among them, and secured the keys of the gates himself ; and the next morning stood to the defence of the place gallantly. The Moguls kept firing their two 12 pounders to no purpose ; for all the mischief proceeded from the counsellors houses being built close round the fort. In these houses the enemy lodged themselves, and galled the English greatly. During all this time the fort fired constantly, and dislodged them several times ; but the third day (I think it was the third) most of our men being killed, and all the rest wounded (with only two hours ammunition left) Mr. Holwell thought to have made an honourable retreat, by hanging out a flag of truce to amuse the enemy ; but the ships in the river had dropt down several miles from the fort, and did not leave even a boat for the others to escape in. The soldiers that night knocked off the lock of the little gate (Mr. Holwell having the keys) and let in the Moors, who immediately loaded them with irons, and crammed them into a place, called the black hole, for that night : But out of the 175 that went in, only 16 came out the next morning, among whom were Mr. Holwell, and Mr. Burdett, a writer : This is the only writer mentioned that escaped smothering. Mr. Lushington, a writer, got on board the ships after the fort was taken, likewise Mr. Charlton : These are the only writers, out of eight, that were saved, the other five were smothered in the hole with the rest, by the excessive heat.

The next day they carried Mr. Burdett to accompany Mr. Holwell up the country, loaded with irons, and gave them June, 1757.

only rice and water for their provision : They likewise obliged them to walk three days thro' the sun without any covering ; and, when they arrived at their journey's end, put them into a cow-house, where they narrowly escaped another smothering. However, in three days, they dismissed them, from thence they went to Muxadavatt.

The 28th of October we sent three ships full of troops and ammunition, to reinstate the company's servants, as we hear it will be delivered up to us shortly. The company is reported to have lost by this affair two crow of rupees : Each crow contains an hundred lack, and each lack an hundred thousand, that is twenty millions of rupees, which make two million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling.

The same day our ambassadors arrived from Pooner, where they had been three weeks treating with the Maratta prince, to whom we have delivered Gheria, and they in return have given us several villages at Sevenrooke."

A List of the Persons killed in the Defence of Calcutta and Fort William, when attacked by the Moors in June, 1756 ; also those who died in the Black Hole, over heated, and for Want of Water.

Edward Eyre, Esq; died in the black hole.—William Baillie, Esq; by a shot in the head.—Thomas Bellamy shot himself before the attack.—Thomas Coles wounded.—The Rev. Mr. Bellamy, capt. Clayton, capt. Buchannan, capt. Witherington, and capt. Simpson, died in the black hole.—Capt. P. Smith killed by a shot on one of the bastions.—Lieutenants : Picard wounded, and died before the place was taken.—Talbot wounded, and died after he was let out of the black hole.—Bishop died of his wounds before the place was taken.—Bellamy and Hayes died in the black hole.—Ensigns : Blagg cut to pieces on a bastion, Scott and Wedderburne died in the black hole.—Gentlemen in the company's service : Messrs. Jenks, Reveley, Law, Valicour, and Jebb, died in the black hole ; Carle cut to pieces, having rashly fired a pistol after the place was taken ; Smith and Wilkinson cut to pieces, bravely defending a pass ; Dalrymple died in the black hole ; Throsby shot dead on the battery at Perrings-Garden.—Taken prisoners and sent up to Muxadavatt, after having come out of the black hole : John Zephinia Holwell, Esq; Mr. Richard Court, sen. merchant ; Mr. Burdett, a writer ; ensign Walcott, dead.—At Cossimbuzar were made prisoners,

William Watts, Esq; chief, and Messrs. Collet, Batson, and Hastings, of the council; Messrs. Watts, jun. Sykes, Marriot, and Chambers, writers; lieut. Elliot, and about fifty military. The Nabob has given Messrs. Watts and Collet their liberty, and permitted Mrs. Watts and her three children to live in the French factory at Cossimbuzar. — Lieut. Elliot shot himself some days after Cossimbuzar factory was delivered up to the Moors. — Stephen Page, Edward Page, Street, Grub, Harrod, N. Drake, Dodd, Joniano, Johnston, jun. Bing, Orr, and Gosling, died in the black hole. — Captains of ships, mates, and others: Capt. Collings drowned in making his escape; Hunt died in the black hole, Jennings ditto; Purnel killed in the attack, Stephenson ditto; Mr. Dumbleton wounded, and died in the black hole; Parker, Cary, Mackpherson, Guy, Whitby, Fidecombe, killed in the attack; Porter, Cocker, Bental, Meadows, Read, died in the black hole; Osborne wounded; Barnet, Frere, Wilson, Burton, Leach, Tilley, Cartwright, Lion, Alsop, Hillier, died in the black hole. — Europeans who were in Calcutta when it was taken, but escaped being put into the black hole, and were ordered to leave Calcutta by the Moors themselves; Pahra John Knox, George Gray, jun. capt. Mills, Mr. Kerwood, and a few seafaring people. — At Dacca were made prisoners, Richard Becher, Esq; chief, and Messrs. Scrafton, Hyndman, Waller, and Cartier, of the council; Mr. Wilson, surgeon; Mr. Johnston, sen. a writer; Mrs. Beecher and child; Mrs. Warwick, Miss Harding, ensign Cudmore, and about twenty-five military. The above were afterwards permitted to live in the French factory at Dacca, by whose intercession they were set at liberty. — English on board the ships and vessels at Fulta, July, 1756. Governor Drake; Charles Manningham, William Frankland, and William Macket, Esqrs. of the council; Paul Richard Pearkes, Esq; of the council, was taken prisoner, but made his escape; capt. George Minchin, capt. Alex. Grant, ensign Castairs, wounded, Rev. Mr. Mapletost, lieutenant of militia. — Gentlemen in the company's service: Mess. Sumner; Cooke, secretary, was taken prisoner, and put into the black hole, afterwards made his escape; Billers, O'Hara, Rider, Ellis, Lindsay, dead; Tooke, sen. Lushington, was in the black hole, Charlton, Valmer, Leister. — Free merchants, captains of ships, mates, and others: Messrs. Beaumont, Margas, Crutenden, Carvalho, Douglas, Baldrick,

Wood, Nixon, Holmes, Putham, Le Beaume, capt. Rannie, David Graham, Wedderburne, Walmesley, Austin, Laing, since dead, Widderington, Saunders, Baillie, Campbell, Lewis, Lord; Reft and Baldwin dead, Young, Costelly, A Whatmore, Cozens, Nicholson, dead; doctors Fullerton, G. Gray, Taylor, and Knox, jun. were taken prisoners, but made their escape; Mr. Child, schoolmaster; Atkinson and Ridge, attorneys; Pyfinch, a writer; Blany, a glass-grinder; Burton, a butcher; Coverly, the goaler; Mackpherson, cooper; Cockylane, a French seafaring gentleman; Champion, Summers, and Smith, mates of ships; Ling, a musician; Cole, carpenter; Dacco Conlas; three Portuguese priests; Mons. Albert, a French gentleman. — Mr. Thomas Boddum, chief at Balfore, with Mr. English, capt. Keene, since dead, and about twenty-five military, quitted the factory at Balfore, agreeably to the governor and council's orders, and joined the fleet at Fulta some time after Calcutta was taken. — Mr. Peter Amyat, chief at Jugdea factory, with Messrs. D Playdel, Verelst, Smyth, Hay, and ensign Mure, with about twenty military, quitted Jugdea factory at Balfore, agreeably to the governor and council's order, and joined the fleet at Fulta some time after Calcutta was taken. — Women and children on board the ships and vessels at Fulta, June, 1756. Lady Russel, Mrs. Drake, and two children; Mrs. Crutenden dead, three children; Mrs. Mackett, two; Mrs. Mapletost, two; Mrs. Gray, one; Mrs. M'Guire, three; Mrs. Cooke, one; Mrs. Buchannan, one; Mrs. Dumbleton, two; Mrs. Coales, one; Mrs. Rannie, two; Mrs. Wedderburne, one; Mrs. Tournac, one; Mrs. Knox, two; Mrs. Robertson, four; Mrs. Packer, one; Mrs. Aston, three. — Mrs. Amyatt, Sumner, Riccards, Duncan, major Holland's widow, Ross, Jacobs, Griffith, Searle, Beard, Marpas, Putham, Clayton, Parker, Rainbow, Edwards, French, Rebault, Chapman, Finley; Gooding and Bellamy dead; Barclay, Cockylane, Gould, Hunt, Holland, Young, Woolley, Smith, Child, Porter, Lord, Bowers; Miss Bellamy, since married; Miss Jobbins, Bagley, Carey, Seale, and the two Miss Calvalhos.

We are sorry the Case, p. 283, from Mr. Dudson, of Oxford, was worked off the Press before we received the following, and must therefore desire our Readers to read, p. 283. col. 2. l. 3. further.

in the lower jaw; p. 284. col. 2. end of paragraph 1, add now and then, at the decline and return of the flux, she has complained of a tingling or pricking sensation (as tho' occasioned by the punctures of needles) in her tongue and fauces, which sometimes left a little soreness behind, of no long continuance.

The following may be subjoined by way of Postscript.

JUNE 6. This day I saw the patient; who thinks herself perfectly well; B at intervals, whenever the air has been particularly moist, clouded, or heavy, her mouth has both moistened with such a flow of saliva as the ideal taste of acid fruits, &c. produces in most people, but as she has had no return of her spitting, as she has been hitherto free from the usual pain and fullness of stomach, &c. and from a weak emaciated state has almost recovered her usual spirits, strength, and flesh, I think we have great reason to expect a perfect recovery; nevertheless the opinions of your correspondents are equally necessary to unveil what, to me and many others, is partly mysterious.

Mr. Cheselden, in his description of the salivary glands, tells us he has seen patients with the parotid gland ulcerated, from which gland there was a constant effusion of saliva, till the greatest part of the gland was consumed with precip. rub. "and then they healed with little trouble."—And he quotes an instance of the same kind from Hildanus, of a patient's being cured by an actual cautery after being under the care of a surgeon for two years without success: In these cases we are not particularly informed, whether the ulceration and flux were internal, or external, but as they are immediately subjoined to the consequence of the salivary duct's being divided by an external wound, I imagine the latter: As the ulcer in the present case was external, but without any more external discharge than a small oozing, as the injury was committed within, yet not the least sign of an internal ulcer could be discovered; and as the flux was internal without the least foetid smell, surely this case must differ in every circumstance from those described by the aforementioned authors.

The above quoted Cheselden, in the preceding chapter, after relating the recovery of a patient with a cancerated breast, from a salivation succeeding a free sprinkling of precip. rub. upon the wound cleanses it (after the removal of the

diseased part) says, "From this accident I learnt the usefulness of salivating after extirpating cancerous tumours, tho' nothing is more hurtful before." Now if it can be granted, that the spitting in the present case might be produced by the mercurials given, from their lodgment in any part, or by any other means, which I doubt of in some respects, yet am inclined to believe in others; quere, Whether chance has not accidentally pointed out the usefulness of salivation in any cancerous tumours situated near or upon the salivary glands, notwithstanding we have the great authorities of Mr. Cheselden, and others, to prove its bad consequences in other remote parts: If it was scorbutick, which I have many reasons to disbelieve, it differs from every case I have either read or heard of.

Oxford, June 7, 1757.

W. Dudson.

WHEN the freedom of the borough of Boston, in the county of Lincoln, was presented, by the town-clerk, in gold boxes of the value of 50l. each, to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and the Right Hon. Mr. Legge, as a publick testimony of the grateful sense which the corporation entertains of the uncorrupt and honest plan of government carried on by them during their very short, but truly honourable administration, Mr. Pitt was pleased to give the following answer: "Let me desire the favour of you, Sir, to convey to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of Boston, my sincere acknowledgments for the particular honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of that borough. Undeserving, as I every way am, of so publick a testimony of their approbation, I must always feel how much I owe to their indulgence, for considering my imperfect endeavours, in the execution of his majesty's most gracious intentions for the good of his people, as real and effectual services." And Mr. Legge answered as follows: "Sir, Let me beg the favour of you to return my sincere thanks to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the borough of Boston, for the honour they have done me by admitting me to the freedom of their corporation. So distinguishing a mark of approbation conferred upon my weak endeavours, to execute the office I lately held to the best of my capacity, however undeserved on my part, shall always be remembered by me with the highest sense of gratitude and respect to the corporation of Boston." (See p. 253.)

Set to Musick by Mr. BAGLEY.

Haste, Phil-ls, haste, while youth in-vites; O-bey kind
Cu-pid's present voice; Obey kind Cu-pid's
present voice: Fill ev-ry
sense with soft delights; And give thy soul a loose to joys. Let
mil-lions of re-pea-ted kisses prove, That thou all kindness
art, and I all love.

2.
Be mine, and only mine, take care
Thy looks, thy thoughts, thy dreams to
guide
To me alone, nor come so far,
As liking any youth beside:
What men e'er court thee, fly 'em, and
believe, [eve.
They're serpents all, and thou the tempted

An EPIGRAM on ancient Spinning, and modern
Carding.

TO spin with art, in ancient times, has
been [queen:
Thought not beneath the noble dame or
From that employ our maidens had the name
Of spinsters, which the moderns never claim:

3.
So shall I court thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to engage;
So, thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love it o'er again in age:
So time itself our raptures shall improve,
While still we wake to joys, and live
love.

But since to cards each damsel turns
mind,
And to that dear delight is more inclin'd;
Change the soft name of spinster to a hard
And let each woman now be call'd a card
H.

A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.
RURAL SPORTS.

First couple lead thro' the second, and cast off on the outside of the third; the same up again, lead down one couple, up again, cast off, and right and left.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1757.

Mr. POPE's ESSAY on MAN,
l. 99—122.

LO, the poor Indian! whose untutor'd
mind, [wind;
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk, or milky way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has giv'n,
Behind the cloud-top hill, an humbler heav'n;
Some safer world in depth of wood embrac'd,
Some happier island in the watry waste,
Where slaves once more their native land
behold, [gold.
No fiends torment, no Christians thirst for
To be, contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

Go wiser thou! and in thy scale of sense,
Weigh thy opinion against Providence;
Call imperfection what thou fancy'st such,
Say, Here he gives too little, there too much:
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or gust,
Yet cry, If man's unhappy, God's unjust;
If man alone ingross not heav'n's high care,
Alone made perfect here, immortal there:
Snatch from his hand the balance and the
rod,
Rejudge his justice, be the God of God.

* Cook to the D. of N——e.

A PARODY. Written at an Inn, after
eating a bad Dinner.

LO! the plain eater, whose untutor'd
taste,
Finds health in sallads and in homely paste;
His tongue proud science never taught to lave
In charbone cream, or gravy's poignant wave.
Yet simple cook'ry piles his earthen plate
With England's honest beef, an humbler treat.
Guiltless of ortolans his spit whirls round,
Nor catchup stains his kitchen's wholesome
ground,

Where no disguise affronts the genuine meal,
Nor * Chloe tortures salmon into veal.
To eat, contents his hunger's nat'ral call,
He chews no latent gout in forc'd-meat ball;
But throws to faithful Tray, his dinner down,
Th' applauded beef's reversionary bone.

Come nicer thou, come, let thy palate try,
'Gainst Moll's plum-pudding, Chloe's lob-
ster-pye.

In ev'ry dish find some important fault,
The broth wants relish, and the edge-bone salt.
Condemneach joint not dress'd bylearned rule,
Yet cry, if hunger fails, that Moll's a fool.
If fricassees employ not all her skill,
Studious to nourish, not expert to kill,
Snatch from her care the hangers, and the hooks
Redress her dressings, be the cook of cooks.

To a YOUNG LADY going to be married.

DEAR AMANDA,

PERhaps you'll think me wond'rous sage,
Whene'er you read this pedant page;
Believe me, 'tis for want of better,
That thus I answer your kind letter;
Wherein you jocularly say—
You've fixt upon your wedding-day.
And ah! the joys you there express
In company, in balls and dress!
Fine things, indeed, these may be thought,
By those whose brains ar'nt worth a groat:
The giddy flirts may like 'em well.
That pad it up and down the Mall;

Whose painted skins are all their treasure,
Who reckon vice the greatest pleasure:
But let not these perplex your head;
Nor by such follies ere be led:
For you, whose taste is so refin'd,
Can ne'er approve 'em to your mind.

To wed indeed's the great intent,
For which the sexes here were sent;
The world without it would be soon,
A heap of chaos, quite undone:
But the main chance of all is this,
To get thereby a solid bliss;
Which whoso loses, must ensure
A world of woe without a cure:
So that when chang'd your virgin state,
You've chang'd for what will toils create;

It then must need your utmost skill,
How best to swallow down the pill.

Perhaps acquaintance you have some,
Advice will give as sound as drum;
They'll teach you what fine things to say,
When cards invite you out to play:
Money for which is life and soul,
Without it you'll ne'er get a vole.
How the good man to chouse and flatter—
Then fifty pound's a trifling matter:
Nay, if he will not pay arrears,
Why then recourse be had to tears;
Or he'll ring bully out his life,
With humours, vapours, or in strife:
On instruments, like these, rely,
With which for peace-sake, he'll comply.
For once a patient ear then lend,
And mark the dictates of a friend;
Whose highest joy would be to hear,
Amanda's heart was fixed there,
Where virtuous prudence did abound,
And good œconomy was found.—

The rocks of vice be sure to shun;
Nor build on schemes to be undone:
'Tis what the vilest of the fair,
Too often make their study'd care.
Let not detraction, slander, pride,
With self-conceit, and more beside,
Ere find a harbour in your breast,
But all such villainy detest.
Too oft the mischief does revert,
On those who study how to hurt;
And when for others they are brewing,
They're then contriving their own ruin.
Abstain from such with all your might,
And never lean to left or right;
But in the middle course pursue,
That bliss which is attain'd by few.

The duty of a wife is small,
In one round circle center'd all;
Her bus'ness is to please her spouse,
And order keep within her house:
Her temper should be always even,
To no moroseness ever given;
But sweet and gentle, always kind,
With ev'ry virtue of the mind.
Nay more, her words should well be hung,
Nor should bad language foul her tongue;
Enough of that in ev'ry street,
'Mong ev'ry Billingsgate we meet.
Then who so would herself demean,
Should learn to keep the proper mean:—
Elated not too much with pride;
Nor fearfully her virtues hide:
But so in ev'ry state to place,
A just decorum, which will grace
Whate'er she says, or takes in hand,
And love connubial will command.
This is the chief and only care,
And should be known by all the fair:
Who's thus adorn'd, will never roam,
To seek for happiness from home.

Let wantons talk of this and that,
And idly pass their time in chat;
Whose heads are fill'd with foolish fancies,
Who take their knowledge from romances:
'Tis not with simple things, like these,
That women must their husbands please;

'Tis not possess'd alone with beauty,
That can commend them to their duty—
But virtue, modesty, and sense,
Will always have the best pretence,
To that affection of the heart,
Which solid comfort will impart.
For where's the joy of drums and routs?
Of empty shew, and noisy shouts?
To be thought foremost in the ring?
Where foppish flatt'ries nonsense bring?
Believe me, these all make a clatter,
But ne'er advance domestick matter;
For which you chuse to be a bride,
And which should be your chiefest pride.
Indeed you act quite out of measure,
If, as observ'd—you think that pleasure,
Which at the last you must repent,
And fully make your heart relent.
For, give me leave here now to shew it,
If ere before you did not know it,
That woman is a thing of reason—
Who therefore should at ev'ry season,
Make due provision in her mind,
For what disasters are behind.
For life's a wheel, that's always turning,
Yet gently moves without discerning:
And those who now are plac'd above,
May soon be forc'd to make a move;
And fall degraded down below,
In all the wretchedness of woe.
And therefore let me, ere I cease,
Advise you to consult your peace:
Your mind with truest wisdom fill,
And make your own your husband's will:
From him alone depends your praise;
And he your highest bliss will raise:
To you compared shall be no man,
If thus you act the part of woman.

S—NE.

LAM. Ver. 1.—4. By Dr. DONNE.

HOW fits this city, late most populous,
Thus solitary, and like a widow thus?
Amplest of nations, queen of provinces
She was, who now thus tributary is.
Still in the night she weeps, and her tears fall
Down by her cheeks along, and none of all
Her lovers comfort her; perfidiously
Her friends have dealt, and now are enemy,
Unto great bondage and afflictions
Juda is captive led; those nations
With whom she dwells, no place of rest afford,
In streights she meets her persecutor's sword.
Empty are the gates of Sion, and her ways
Mourn because none come to her solemn days.
Her priests do groan, her maids are comfort-
less,
And she's unto herself a bitterness.

By Miss ———, eleven Years of Age.

HOW solitary does the city seem!
Where millions throng'd e'en now!
widow'd she is!
She that was great among the nations; she,
The queen of provinces! in dead of night
Sore does she weep.—Of all her lovers now
Come none with comfort; none of all her
friends,

Base,

Base, treach'rous friends, leagu'd with the
haughty foe.

Captive is Juda led; slavery and grief
Attends her hapless steps; she dwells all sad
Among the heathen, and she finds no rest,
Meeting in straight's the persecutor's sword.
The ways of Zion mourn. Where, where
are now

Her solemn feasts? Deserted are her gates;
Her priests lament; adown her virgins cheeks
Stream the salt tears; the while her wretched
self

Sinks to the dust in bitterness of woe.

Transmigration. A FABLE. To Clarinda.

WHEN Flavia from the world retir'd;
When Flavia was no more admir'd;
When Flavia's knocker now lay quiet;
And Flavia liv'd on frugal diet;
In place of chicks, eat beef and carrot,
And drank small-beer instead of claret;
She bought a monkey; such a one,
So mischievous, so full of fun,
As yet no monkey has outdone.
He'd chatter morning, noon, and night,
Grin, tumble, frisk, and sometimes bite,
Abandon'd Flavia's sole delight.

But, ah! amidst his gamesome tricks,
Death summon'd him to cross the Styx:
Death, ruthless death, that's wont to strike,
The monkey and the man alike.

Pug relish'd not th' Elysian shades,
Their cypress groves, and lonely glades,
Some how—were—not his taste at all;
So off he trips to Pluto's hall,
And frankly tells the whole affair:
"In short—he could not—like the air;
The place was not his passion; no;—
He begg'd that he again might go
To earth; he'd take what shape king Pluto,
Might in his wisdom think he'd suit to."

Well (quoth the god, and smil'd) go, pass
With Charon; animate—an ass.

"An ass, odds me! most mighty sovereign!
Put not my soul in that curs'd covering.
A drowsy, dull, damn'd, dismal creature!
So very foreign to my nature!

I'm at a very pretty pass
Indeed! make Pug, brisk Pug—an ass!

Pug! erst the darling of the fair!
Your majesty'll excuse me there.

Make me—a Parrot, gracious king!
A Parrot, now were quite the thing."

Be't so, said Pluto, then. 'Twas granted;
Our monkey had the form he wanted.

Soon caught, in cage confin'd he hung,
And squall'd while Chloe play'd and sung;
Call'd Tom, a knave; a cuckold, Will;
Was pert and vain, and apish still.

'Till now the time is come, when he,
Once more must metamorphos'd be.

He seeks, and gets a human shape;
But still retains the quondam ape.

He flisks, and capers, grins, and chatters,
Of fifty thousand silly matters,
In all froth, emptiness, and shew,
Clarinda's lover in—a beau.

J. HACKETT.

The QUACK. An EPIGRAM.

THIS morning was Thomas found dead.—
This may seem
Full strange. Tom was hearty last night.
But 'tis thought, having seen Dr. — in a
dream,

That the poor fellow dy'd of the fright.

J. H.

*The ORDERS of his Excellency RICHARD
NASH, Esq; Governor General of the Di-
versions at Bath.*

SOME come hither for pleasure, and
Others for health, [get wealth;
Some come hither to squander, and some to
To all these our subjects here merrily meeting,
We governor Nash do send out our greeting.

Whereas it to us has been fully made known,
Some queer folks presume to have wills of
their own; [these,

And think when they come to such places as
With unlimited licence to do what they please:
Whence frequent disorders do daily arise—
To prevent such abuses, whatsoe'er in us lies,
We publish these rules, consider'd at leisure,
And expect due observance—For such is our
pleasure.

When you first come to Bath, in whatever
condition, [physician:

Whether sick or in health, you must have a
As they'll equally take inordinate fees,
You're at liberty free to chuse whom you please,
The doctor will find there is absolute need,
His friend Jerry Pierce should be sent for to
bleed:

Next some drops, or some pills, prepar'd
with due care,

To prevent all infection from waters or air;
Then drink at the pump, or bathe without
fear.

When you first fall out, there are different
calls,

At Hays's, or Lovelace's, money for balls.
As nothing in this age is done without bribe,
Lake, Sinnot, and Morgan, expect you'll
subscribe:

When this part is over, then live at your ease,
And game, drink, or fornicate, just as you
please:

When your money's all gone, march off
without trouble, [same bubble.

Secure, who comes next, will be just the

*The TRIUMPH of INDIFFERENCE. Imi-
tated from the Italian of METASTASIO.*

THanks, dear coquet! indulgent cheat!
Kind heav'n, and your more kind deceit,
At length have set me free.

No more I sigh, and doat and pine,
All ease without, and calm within,
In peace and liberty.

Cupid no more has pow'r to scorch,
Time sure has robb'd him of his torch,

Ne'er was a cooler creature:
That name no more has such eclat,

No more my heart goes pit-a-pat,
At sight of each dear feature.

I sleep at night, and sometimes dream,
 Nor you the fond vexatious theme;
 I wake, not think about you:
 I meet, I leave you, meet again,
 But feel no mighty joy or pain,
 Or with you, or without you.
 Now with indifference I chat,
 Of eyes, lips, bubbles, and all that,
 And laugh at former follies:
 Joke with my rival when we meet,
 What eye so keen! what lips so sweet!
 What skin so soft as Molly's!
 Leave then these little tort'ring arts,
 You practise on complying hearts;
 They're all in vain, believe me:
 Whether those eyes look kind, or weep,
 The pouting or the smiling lip,
 Will neither please, nor grieve me.
 From those despotick looks no more
 (Once tyrants of each fickle hour)
 I date my grief and joy:
 May, tho' you frown, looks sweetly clad,
 And dull December's mighty sad,
 Tho' you stand smiling by.
 Yet still (for I am quite sincere)
 You're mighty pretty—true, my dear,
 But, like your pretty sex,
 You've here and there, and now and then,
 A failing; for like other men,
 I now can spy defects.
 Yet once, with coward fondness curst,
 My poor weak heart, I fear'd, would burst,
 At thought of separation;
 But now despise my feeble chain,
 And bless the salutary pain,
 That cur'd me of my passion.
 Impatient of his iron cage,
 The bird thus spends his little rage,
 And 'scapes with shatter'd wings;
 But soon with new-fledg'd pinions soars,
 And hast'ning to his native bow'rs,
 A joyful welcome sings.
 Fond female vanity will say,
 "These long harangues they sure betray,
 A heart that's hankering still:
 This passion so proclaim'd in song,
 This tale so pleasing to the tongue,
 Does it not touch the will?"
 Lovers, like soldiers, Molly dwell,
 With pleasure on the horrid tale,
 When all the danger's o'er:
 Like other slaves from fetters free,
 We smile with anxious joy, to see
 The chains which once we wore.
 In kind indulgence to a heart,
 Engag'd in so severe a part,
 This sweet revenge I write:
 Rail, weep, be woman all, for I,
 Lull'd in indifference, defy
 Your fondness, or your spite.
 A frail, false maid I lost, but you
 A man, fond, generous, and true:
 Which fortune is the worst?
 Try all love's mighty empire round,
 A faithful lover's seldom found,
 A jilt's a common curse.

EPIGRAM the third, of the first Book of Martial,
 imitated. To the Right Hon. W. P—TT.

THOU! acknowledg'd great as well
 as good, [flood,
 P—tt, who so long has stem'd corrup'tion's
 And nobly thy fall'n country's champion
 stood.

Stain'd with no selfish wish, no thought
 impure— [poor,
 Who dare be honest, and who dare be
 What could thy virtues to a court allure?

Where faction, fraud, and lust of lucre
 reign— [how vain!
 How weak must be thy patriot cares!
 Thou could'st come in, but to go out again?

To Mr. GARRICK, on his erecting a Temple
 and Statue to SHAKESPEAR.

*Excudent alii spirantia mollius Æra
 Credo equidem, et vivos ducunt de Marmore
 Vultus,*

Tu—

VIRG.

THO' the proud dome, and sculptur'd
 form declare,
 Immortal Shakespear thy peculiar care;
 Yet is it thine a nobler fame to give,
 And from himself alone to bid him live:
 Thine, of his scenes, to make the wonders
 known,

And speak at once his merit, and thy own.
 If souls departed human feelings know;
 How must thy poet's breast with rapture glow?
 When calling forth some character to view,
 You give it, such as he and nature drew,
 "Amazing, as successive passions rise,
 The very faculty of ears and eyes,
 And, while attention wraps the wond'ring
 throng, [tongue."

Each thought divine comes mended from thy
 O born to answer all his nobler ends!
 Born to repay the mighty fame he lends!
 Borne each for each! forming with mutual rays,
 In happiest union join'd one glorious blaze.

His Muse, ere you step forth, her cause
 to own, [unknown;

Wept her neglected charms, and worth
 Sunk in obscurity, forsaken lay,
 And mourn'd the night, despairing of the day.
 This you beheld; and hast'ning to her aid,
 Brought back in triumph the much injur'd
 maid; [to tread,

Taught her with height'ned grace the stage
 And brighter laurels twin'd around her head.
 Touch'd by thy hand, her charms new
 strength acquire,

Strike ev'ry eye, and ev'ry bosom fire;
 Again, apparent queen! she shines confess'd,
 Radiant as Venus by the graces drest.
 Thus heav'n-born truth in Stygian gloom
 conceal'd, [veal'd.


Time drew to light, and all her charms re-
 Then cease by needless acts thy zeal to shew,
 Thy idol bard to thee his fame must owe.

No temple need thy piety to raise,
 No proud memorial to record his praise.
 His noblest monument in thee we view,
 And Shakespear still survives ador'd in you.

T H E

Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, May 27.

 R. Thomas Pattle was elected collector of the assessments of the water-works, publick offices, and pensions of this city.

Ended the sessions at the Old-Bailey, when Edward Stobberfield, for sheep-stealing; John Ferguson, for returning from transportation; and Mary Mussen, for the murder of her bastard child, received sentence of death: Eleven to be transported for seven years; two to be branded, and three whipped.

At the anniversary feast of the Middlesex-hospital, the collection amounted to 17l. 1s. 6d.

MONDAY, 30.

Mary Mussen was executed at Tyburn, pursuant to her sentence.

TUESDAY, 31.

John Crutchfield, Esq; citizen and painter-stainer, paid his fine to be excused from serving the office of sheriff of London and Middlesex, as, soon after, did Joseph Newdike, Esq; and Paul Mombray, Esq; swore himself not eligible. (See p. 257, 258.)

THURSDAY, June 9.

Two houses were consumed by fire at Rotherhith, and a youth perished in the flames.

Actis and Galatea was performed at Ranelagh-house, for the benefit of the Marine Society, to a numerous and polite audience, and 579l. 15s. was produced thereby for the uses of that laudable charity. That sum, with 63l. paid into his hands by different publick-spirited persons and societies, was soon after paid to the treasurer, by Mr. Justice Fielding. (See p. 257.)

SATURDAY, 11.

Admiralty-Office. The lords of the Admiralty have received an account, that on the 30th ult. between one and two in the morning, his majesty's ships Eagle and Midway, being about 48 degrees N. and 2 degrees W. longitude from the Lizard, gave chase to a large ship under French colours, standing to the eastward; and coming up with her about four, they attacked her with very brisk fire for about three quarters of an hour, when she struck. She proves to be the Duke d'Aquitaine, commanded by the Sieur d'Esquelen, of about 1500 tons, mounts 50 guns upon two decks, all 18 pounders; had on board 493 men, and belonged to the French East-India company. She lost in the engagement about 50 killed, and a great many wounded, 22 very dangerously; and all her masts, sails and rigging broke away and fell overboard before June, 1757.

night. She came from Lisbon, where she landed, some months ago, a very rich cargo from the East-Indies; and when taken was equipped for war, with orders to cruize for 15 days, off the rock of Lisbon, to intercept the Mermaid, of 20 guns, which was on the point of sailing from Lisbon with a convoy. During her cruize she took an English brig from Cadiz, bound to Cork, which was ransomed for 200l. The Eagle had 10 men killed, and 32 wounded.

WEDNESDAY, 15.

Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when Sir Tho. Harrison delivered the answers of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, which they had given to him in writing, and they being read, it was ordered, that they should be inrolled in the journals of the court; (See p. 258.)

The answer of the Rt. Hon. William Pitt was,

"Give me leave, Sir, to request the favour of you, to present, in the most expressive terms, to the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, the high sense I have of the distinguished honour they have been pleased to do me, in conferring on me the freedom of the city.

I have ever been zealously devoted to the support of the liberty, trade, and prosperity of that great and respectable body; and I am now proud and happy to have such cause to add the sentiments of truest gratitude for so generous a mark of their favour; and for so unmerited an approbation of my insufficient endeavours to carry into effect the most gracious intentions, and paternal care of his majesty, for the preservation and happiness of his people."

The answer of the Rt. Hon. Henry Bilson Legge was,

"Give me leave, Sir, to beg the favour of you to return my sincerest thanks to the lord-mayor, aldermen and common-council of the city of London, for having admitted me to the freedom of their corporation.

So eminent a mark of distinction, derived from the most respectable city in Europe, and to which so few have ever received the honour of admission, cannot but fill my heart with the highest sense of gratitude and regard; and tho' it far exceeds the bare merit of meaning well, which is all I have to plead, must prove a strong incentive to those, whom his majesty shall hereafter think fit to employ, to exert, with equal zeal, much greater abilities in the service of their country.

I hope every part of my future conduct, consistently with that which I have hitherto

endeavoured to hold, will shew my firm attachment to the rights and privileges of my fellow-subjects, as well as to his majesty, and his illustrious family, upon whose establishment the maintenance of those rights and privileges does so essentially depend."

The freedoms were finely written by Mr. Joseph Champion, each on a sheet of vellum, beautifully ornamented round the margin by Mr. Charles Gardner, with the city arms on the top, the lord-mayor's on the right side, and the chamberlain's on the left. The city arms was engraved on the lid of each box. The cost of the boxes, writing, and ornamenting the freedoms, amounted to 25*l.* 13*s.*

THURSDAY, 16.

At the anniversary sermon and feast of the president, &c. of the city of London Lying-in-Hospital, 400*l.* was collected for the charity.

FRIDAY, 24.

George Nelson, Esq; alderman and grocer, and Francis Gosling, Esq; alderman and stationer, were elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the ensuing year.

Admiral Boscawen, with six line of battle ships, sailed from Spithead, to cruise off Cape St. Vincent.

His royal highness the prince of Wales, and the princess dowager, and her family, removed from Leicester and Saville houses to Kew, for the summer.

TUESDAY, 28.

The militia, stamp, and other bills, of which we shall give some account in our next, received the royal assent by commission.

It appears, by a list published by the lords of the admiralty, that, from the 6th of April to the 20th of June, our ships of war have made prize of 22 ships of war and privateers from the enemy. (See p. 258.) The *Defiance* privateer has taken two St. Domingo ships, worth 50,000*l.* and we have the pleasure to inform our readers, that the brave capt. Fortunatus Wright is not lost, (see p. 258.) but has lately carried a French prize into Messina. The following deserves to be inserted without abridgment.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated June 2.

"Wednesday arrived at Spithead his majesty's ship *Antelope*, of 50 guns, capt. Hood, who on his cruise fell in with the *Aquilon*, a French man of war, of 46 guns, and one of 20 guns, off Brest: While the *Antelope* engaged the largest, the 20 gun ship run away; and the *Aquilon* made a running fight to the shore, not being able to stand the fire of the *Antelope*. Capt. Hood pursued her, ran her amongst the rocks, and battered her some time; from which, and her beating against the rocks, she is utterly destroyed, but the men got on shore. Capt. Hood had a young gentleman on his quarter deck, of about 16 years of age, who had both his legs shot off, which soon occasioned his death. After he was carried down to be dressed, he heard the

ship's crew huzza; on which he flourished his dying hand over his head, and, with his latest breath, uttered an huzza, imagining that the Frenchman had struck."

Many more riotings have happened in different parts of the country, on account of the dearth of corn and other provisions, particularly at Coventry, Frome in Somersetshire, where three persons were killed, in Wiltshire, at Oxford and Cambridge, at Carmarthen, where four rioters were killed, at Chichester and at Manchester, at the latter of which places the mob increased to 6000, who have done a great deal of mischief. (See p. 258.)

Fortifications are to be erected, with all convenient speed, for the defence of Milford-haven, in Pembrokeshire; and till these can be completed, a temporary defence will be provided immediately. The trade of England has sustained incredible damage by the want of a proper harbour on the western coast to receive and protect merchantmen, and send out cruisers; and the harbour of Milford will, when proper batteries and fortifications are erected for its defence, fully answer these important purposes.

The bounties for seamen and landmen (see p. 258.) are continued to the 13th of July.

The batchelors prizes, given by the Hon. Mr. Finch and Mr. Townshend, are adjudged to Mr. Lobb, and the Rev. Mr. Didsbury of St. Peter's college, the Rev. Mr. Apthorp of Jesus, and Mr. Blakeney, of Magdalen college. (See p. 98.)

The *Prince Edward*, Dickson; *St. George Hage*; *Neptune*, Austin; *Adventure*, Pickering; *Adventure*, Campbell; and *Calcutta* sloop, Watmore; were taken by the Moors at Bengal. (See p. 297.)

The society for the encouragement of art manufactures and commerce, propose to give 50*l.* to the person who shall invent and make for the society, on or before the first Wednesday in December, 1757, a hand-mill which will most effectually and conveniently answer the purpose of grinding wheat and other grain into meal, in a cheap manner for making bread for the use of the poor. (See p. 245.)

Four houses have been consumed by fire at Pocklington, in Yorkshire.

The troops that sailed with admiral Hobbins, from Cork, for America, (see p. 257) consisted of 6200 effective men, exclusive of officers. Gen. Hopson, commander in chief, lord Charles Hay, second in command, col. Perry, col. Forbes; lieut. col. Williamson, commander of the train; Douglas Campbell, Esq; chief engineer, &c.

The corporations of Salisbury and Tewkesbury, the latter in silver boxes, have voted their freedom to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge. (See p. 258.) The same complement has been paid likewise by the city of Chester, the freedom of which is ordered to be presented in gold boxes.

1757. The freedom of the city of Worcester having been presented to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt and Henry Bilson Legge, Esqrs. in token of their disinterested zeal for the service of their king and country at this critical juncture; and the Rt. Hon. the lord Ward, recorder of that city, having been desired to acquaint them therewith, the following letter has been received from his lordship by Mr. William Bund, town-clerk of that city.

S I R, London, May 14, 1757.

"In obedience to the commands of the corporation of the city of Worcester, I waited upon Mr. Legge and Mr. Pitt, and communicated to them the unanimous resolution of that body to present them with their freedom. The enclosed answer I received from Mr. Legge; and Mr. Pitt told me, he would return his to the mayor. If the corporation (in behalf of the city) have any other commands for me to execute, they shall be observed with great punctuality, by, Sir, their obliged and obedient

humble servant,

WARD.

My best respects attend the whole body."

Mr. Legge asks pardon of lord Ward for the liberty he is going to take, but as he received the notification of his being made free of the city of Worcester from his lordship's hand, begs leave thro' the same channel to convey his most respectful and grateful thanks to the mayor and corporation of that city, for the great, tho' undeserved, honour they have conferred upon him."

Downing-street, May 9, 1757.

Mr MAYOR, Whitehall, May 9, 1757.

"Permit me, Sir, in this letter addressed to you, to present my sincere acknowledgements for the great honour which the mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of Worcester have been pleased to confer on me, in admitting me to the freedom of that city. Truly conscious as I am of my unworthiness, I must ever feel a particular satisfaction in owing, to their too favourable opinion, so unmerited a mark of approbation of my zeal for his majesty's service, and of my defective efforts in support of the measures taken by his majesty, for the honour of his crown, and defence of his people. I am, Sir,

Your most obliged humble servant,

W. PITT.

The town-clerk of Bedford having transmitted the copy of a resolution of that corporation to Mr. Pitt and Mr. Legge, to present them with their burgeship, the following letters, directed to the town-clerk, were received.

S I R,

"Let me desire the favour of you to convey to the mayor and gentlemen of the corporation of Bedford, my sincere acknowledgements, for the particular honour they

have been pleased to do me, in admitting me to the burgeship of that corporation.

I shall always retain the most grateful sense of so distinguished a mark of their too favourable opinion, to which alone I stand indebted for an honour which my publick conduct cannot in the least have merited, unless sincere wishes to have better executed the gracious commands of his majesty, be allowed to stand for a due discharge of my duty. I am, with all regard, Sir,

Whitehall, Your most obedient, and
May 18, 1757. most humble servant,

W. PITT.

S I R, Downing-street, May 19, 1757.

"I have received the favour of your letter, inclosing the copy of a resolution taken at a court of common-council, held for the town of Bedford, to admit me to the freedom of that corporation.

Give me leave, Sir, to desire that you will be so good, as to return my most respectful thanks to the mayor and corporation of Bedford, for this signal mark of their good opinion, which, however undeserved on my part, I shall always remember with the utmost gratitude. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

H. B. LEGGE.

Advice has been received at New-York, that a large body of French and Indians had attacked Fort William-Henry, near Lake George, on March 19 and 20 last, but had been repulsed with considerable loss. They burnt two sloops, and one upon the stocks, almost all the battoes, three store-houses, and all the huts of the rangers: The whale-boats, scows, and bay-boats, escaped the conflagration. The garrison had only seven men slightly wounded, after sustaining three general assaults with great bravery.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

May 27. EDMUND Probyn, of Newland, in Gloucestershire, Esq; was married to Miss Dalton, with a fortune of 20,000l.

— Hedges, Esq; to Miss Townshend, sister to Charles Townshend, Esq; member for Yarmouth.

30. George Smithson, Esq; to Miss Richards.

Willoughby Wood, of Thoresby, in Lincolnshire, Esq; to Miss Thorold.

Theophilus Comyns, Esq; to Miss Fenton, of West-Ham, with a fortune of 10,000l.

June 2. John Mason, of Greenwich, Esq; to Miss Finch, daughter of the Hon. John Finch, of Bushey, in Hertfordshire.

John Lade, of Boughton, in Kent, Esq; to Miss Hobday.

Mr. James Bandcock, an Hamburgh merchant, to Miss Lardner, with a fortune of 5000l.

George Medley, of Buxted-Place, in Sussex, Esq; to Miss Palmer.

Qq 2

Hon.

Hon. Robert Nugent, to the countess dowager of Berkeley.

7. James Clarke, Esq; to Miss Vaughn, of Hereford, with a fortune of 7000l.

9. Richard Moore, of Long-Melford, Suffolk, Esq; to Miss Driver, with a fortune of 10,000l.

15. Henry Laws, Esq; to Miss Bridgis, with a fortune of 8000l.

23. John Smith, Esq; to Miss Ann Tracy, sister to the visc. Tracy.

Rt. Archibald Drummond, to Miss Parsons, with a fortune of 30,000l.

May 30. Lady of Sir Richard Glynn, Knt. and alderman, was delivered of a son.

June 7. — of the Hon. John Spencer, of a daughter.

8. — of Sir James Becher, Bart. of a son and heir.

17. — of Sir John St. Aubyn, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

May 25. JOSHUA Levi, of Wimbledon, Esq;

27. Francis Fane, Esq; member for Lyme, in Dorsetshire.

29. George Concannen, of Arundel-street, Esq;

William Thompson, of Humbleton, Esq; high-sheriff of Yorkshire in 1748.

Dr. John Clarke, an eminent physician in Edinburgh.

30. Samuel Towers, Esq; yeoman of the king's wine cellar.

Rev. Dr. John Coxed, warden of Winchester-college.

June 1 David Heckstetter, Esq; in the commission of the peace for Middlesex.

Richard Warner, of North-Elmham, in Norfolk, Esq; aged 89.

7. James Murray, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Esq;

Sir John Barker, Bart. succeeded by his only son, a minor.

9. Rt. Hon. lord viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland.

10. John Cook, Esq; formerly an eminent Portugal merchant.

15. George Nelthorpe, of Seacroft, in Yorkshire, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

John Walney, a carpenter, at Glasgow, aged 124.

16. William Stewart, Esq; bailiff of the borough of Southwark, clerk of requests for that borough, and clerk of the papers to the Poultry-Compter.

17. John Feake, Esq; several years governor of Bengal, in the East-Indies.

William Brooke, Esq; recorder of Norwich, and in the commission of the peace for Norfolk.

John Grove, of Hampshire, Esq;

18. John Earle, of Chute-Forest, in Wiltshire, Esq;

Alexander Croke, of Marsh-Gibbon, Bucks, Esq; in the commission of the peace for that county.

19. Mr. William Coward, an eminent at-

torney at law, and clerk of the brewers and saddlers companies.

20. William Wollaston, of St. James square, Esq;

24. The Rev. and learned Dr. John Manner, minister of a dissenting congregation at Peckham.

Rt. Hon. John, lord St. John, of Bletchington, Sir James Leslie, of Pitcapel, in North Britain, Bart. knight of St. Lewis, major gen. in the French king's armies.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, May 20. The king has been pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Salisbury, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. John Gilbert, late bishop thereof, to the see of York; and also his majesty's letter, recommending to the dean and chapter Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Peterborough, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Salisbury.

—, June 21. The king has been pleased to order a *conge d'elire* to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Peterborough, empowering them to elect a bishop of that see, the same being void by the translation of Dr. John Thomas, bishop thereof, to the see of Salisbury; also, his majesty's letter, recommending to the dean and chapter, Richard Terrick, D. canon residentiary of the cathedral church of St. Paul, to be by them elected bishop of the said see of Peterborough.—To present Stanhope Ellison, bachelor of arts, to the united rectories of St. Benedict and St. Peter Paul's Wharf, in the city and diocese of London, void by the translation of John Thomas, late bishop of Peterborough to the see of Salisbury.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Rev. Mr. Herring was presented to the vicarage of Ellingham, in Hampshire.—William Watkins, M. A. to the vicarage of Kinchester, in Herefordshire.—Mr. William Simmons, to the rectory of Brimley, Herefordshire.—Mr. Richard Waller, to the rectory and parish church of Sutton-Layton, in Bucks.—Mr. Thomas Williams, to the vicarage of Dalton, in Northamptonshire.—Mr. John Graham, to the rectory of Northlands, in Wiltshire.—Mr. Samuel Gore, to the vicarage of Shipley, in Worcestershire.—Mr. Edward Linchome, to the rectory of Venlay, in Nottinghamshire.—Abraham Joseph Rudd, M. A. to the rectories of Londesburgh and Burnsby, in Yorkshire.—Peter Gregg, M. A. to the rectory of Bletchley, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Thomas Dingley, to the rectory of Palgrave, in Suffolk.—Leonard Twells, M. A. to the rectory of Thakeham, in Sussex.—Mr. Butler, to the vicarage of Battersea, in Surry.

A dispensation passed the seal, to enable William Anderson, M. A. to hold the rectory of Lea, with the rectory of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, worth 340l. per Ann.—To enable Henry Woodward, M. A. to hold the rectory of East-Grinstead with the rectory of West-Grinstead, in Sussex, worth 290l. per ann.—To enable Isaac Davis, M. A. to hold the rectory of Caldecot, in Hertfordshire, with the rectory of Edgworth, in Bedfordshire.—Hon. Mr. Harley, to the rectory of Everley, in Wiltshire.

John Purnell, D. D. was elected warden of Winchester college, in the room of Dr. Coxed, deceased.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, June 10. The king has been pleased to appoint his grace the duke of Grafton to be lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Suffolk.

—, June 14. His majesty has been pleased to grant unto Charles Willes, Esq; third son of the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. first commissioner for the custody of the great seal of Great-Britain, and Robert Wilmot, Esq; eldest son of Sir John Eardly Wilmot, Knt. one other of the commissioners for the custody of the said great seal, successively as they are named, the office of prothonotary of the court of chancery, to hold the same during their respective and natural lives.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

His majesty hath been pleased to sign commissions appointing the following gentlemen to be and to take rank in the army as follows: William Skinner, Esq; chief engineer, and to rank as col. of foot.—John Henry Bastide, and Justly Watson, Esqrs. directors of engineers, and to rank as lieut. cols.—Dugal Campbell, and James Montresor, Esqrs, sub-directors of engineers, to rank as majors.—William Cunningham, Archibald Patoun, Leonard Smelt, John Armstrong, Patriek Mackellar, David Watson, Charles Rivers, and James Bramham, Esqrs. engineers in ordinary, and to rank as captains of foot.—John Hardesty, William Green, Matthew Dixon, William Eyres, George Morrison, John Archer, George Watson, and Harry Gordon, Esqrs. engineers extraordinary, and to rank as captain-lieutenants.—John Brewse, Hugh Dobbeig, John Baugh, William Bontein, Robert Clerk, John Manson, Richard Dawson, and Richard Dudgeon, gentlemen, sub-engineers, and to rank as lieutenants.—Hon. Edward Finch, master of the robes to his majesty, in the room of Mr. Schutz, deceased.—Brook Boothby, Esq; commissioner of the customs at Cardiff.

Alterations in the List of PARLIAMENT.

BURY St. Edmund's. Hon. Augustus John Harvey, in the room of the duke of Grafton.

Cambridge University. Hon. Edward Finch re-elected on promotion.

Clifton Dartmouth Hardness. Hon. capt. Howe, in the room of Walter Carey, Esq; deceased.

Westloe. Wm. Trelawney, Esq; — William Noel, Esq; promoted.

B—KR—TS.

LAURENCE Filley, of Chard, in Somersetshire, pedlar.

Robert Rogers, of Clement's-lane, merchant.

James Bestbridge, of Reading, sacking-weaver and twine spinner.

John Story, of Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant.

Moses and David Hooper, of Poole, merchants.

John Maw, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, innholder.

Tho. Elkington, of Atherstone, Warwickshire, mercer.

Tho. Drury Bailey, of St. Martin's in the Fields, broker.

Edmund Littlehales, of Shrewsbury, draper.

John Mason, of Bradford, Yorkshire, leatherfeller and milliner.

John Bentley, of Halifax, ditto, money scrivener.

Thomas Adcock, of South-Mims, innholder.

William Hudson, of Charterhouse-square, jeweller.

Robert Davy, of Kenninghall, Norfolk, shopkeeper.

George Harris, of Bromsgrove, in Worcestershire, dealer in timber.

John Thornhill, of Bristol, scrivener.

Robert Hooks, of Widegate-alley, weaver.

Lewis Monnier, of Compton-street, Soho, jeweller.

Charles Richardson, of Westminster, grocer.

James Pratt, of London, merchant.

James Cowper, of St. Thomas in the Cliffe, in Sussex, innholder.

John Mash, sen. of Great Yarmouth, merchant.

COURSE of EXCHANGE,

LONDON, Saturday, June 25, 1757.

Amsterdam	—	36 5
Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
Hamburgh	—	36 3
Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Usance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.
Madrid	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	37 7-11ths.
Leghorn	—	47 1-8th.
Naples	—	No Price.
Genoa	—	46 5-8ths.
Venice	—	49
Lisbon	—	5s. 5d. 1-8th.
Porto	—	5s. 4d. 1-qr.
Dublin	—	7 3-qrs.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1757.

THE French, it seems, intended to have frightened us again this summer with an invasion, for which purpose orders were issued for a large body of troops to assemble on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany, and a great number of flat bottomed boats and transport vessels to be provided in the ports of these two provinces, along the coasts of both which they have lately erected several forts, and are fortifying and improving the fort of Vannes, so as to render it capable of receiving men of war as well as frigates. But the victory obtained last month by the king of Prussia, seems to have made them lay aside any thoughts of threatening us with an invasion; for they have since ordered their troops to march from the interior parts of the kingdom towards Alsace and Flanders,

Flanders. With those marching towards Alface, they are to form an army of 40,000 men, which is to march directly into Bohemia; and the troops marching towards Flanders are designed as a reinforcement for their army in Westphalia, tho' that army, they say, consists already of 110,405 effective men, viz. 86,835 infantry, and 23,570 cavalry, dragoons, and hussars. Then, with regard to their naval affairs, they tell us from Paris of the 17th inst. that they have advice there, that the squadron of M. de Beaufremont, and that of M. de Revest, have joined that of M. de la Mothe at Louisbourg; but this we can scarcely think possible, as la Mothe sailed from Brest only the 3d ult. *

From Westphalia we had an account of several little skirmishes, that had happened between the French and Hanoverians before the 14th inst. since which we have received the following advices.

Bielefeld, June 14. The duke of Cumberland is still here, tho' he altered the position of his camp this morning, by placing it between this place and Herword. His royal highness thought this alteration necessary, in order to frustrate the design of the enemy; who, not judging it proper to attack us on the side of Bracwede, after having reconnoitred the situation of our camp several days, made a motion on their left, as if they meant to get between us and the Weser. It is impossible to tell whether marshal d'Etrees will attack us or not: The movements his army makes so near us, induce us to think he will attack; and the want of subsistence must at last oblige him to retreat or fight. However, we are prepared to receive him here, and the heavy baggage having been sent away, we have now nothing left to incumber us in action. We very well know that the enemy's army is superior to us in number; but we dare flatter ourselves that we shall convince them, if they attack us, that the valour of our troops, the justice of our cause, and the defence of the country, will, in a good measure, make amends for our want of numbers.

Extract of a Letter from the Hanoverian Headquarters at Holtzhausen, dated June 18.

"On the afternoon of the 13th his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, having advice that the enemy caused a large body of troops, followed by a second, to march on our right to Burgholte, gave orders to have his tent taken down, and the army to march that evening towards Hervorden. At the same time major general Hardenberg marched with four battalions of grenadiers, and a regiment of horse, to reinforce the post at Hervorden, where there were two battalions, and one regiment of horse under lieutenant general Block. Count Schulenberg covered the left of our march with a battalion of grenadiers, a regiment of horse, and the light troops of Bucklebourg. The

whole army marched in two columns. The right was composed of horse, and followed by two battalions to cover their passage thro' the inclosures and defiles, passed by the right of Bielefeld, and the left of infantry, by the left of the same town.

The vanguard of the French army attacked our rearguard, commanded by major general Einsiedel, very briskly, and at first put them into some confusion, but they immediately recovered themselves, and a few cannon shot soon disengaged us from the enemy. This was in the beginning of the night. At break of day the enemy's reinforcements returned to the charge, but were always repulsed with loss, nor could they once break thro' lieutenant colonel Alfeldt's Hanoverian guards, which closed the army's march, with a detachment of regular troops and the new corps of hunters, who arrived but the day before, and are greatly esteemed for their bravery and conduct. We have lost lieutenant Linflow, a Hanoverian officer, and 10 or 12 soldiers. The enemy had about 100 both killed and wounded, among whom are several officers.

The army encamped at Cosoldt the 14th, and staid there the next day, when the enemy's detachments advanced to the gates of Hervorden, and made as if they would attack the town, after having summoned it; but we answered this summons so well, that they retired, and we have not seen them since. The troops which were posted at Hervorden, and formed the rearguard, passed the Weser on the side of Remen very quietly. We have encamped here ever since the day before yesterday, and shall regulate our dispositions by the motions of the enemy. The little forage we had at Bielefeld was burnt thro' mistake by our own people, as we were carrying it away.

Minden, June 19. The duke of Cumberland having left a body of troops at Bielefeld to cover his retreat, this corps after some skirmishes with the French has rejoined the army in the environs of Herfort. The duke afterwards came near his bridges on the Weser, and has within these few days caused the artillery, baggage, and ammunition, to pass over. Some detachments are also gone over the river, and on the right between Minden and Oldendorp, have marked out a new camp, where the army is going to reassemble, and which is very advantageously situated, having the Weser in front, and the right and left covered with eminences and marshes.

Duffeldorp, June 21. The French, after having chased the Hanoverians towards the Weser, have fixed their head quarters at Bielefeld. Part of their army is in pursuit of the Prussians, who retired towards Magdebourg, and another part is preparing to go and besiege that town. They are hastening for that purpose, the transport of the heavy artillery, which was left behind.

At

As the greatest part of the remains of the Austrian army, after their defeat on the 6th, retreated into, and took shelter in Prague, that large city was presently invested by the victorious Prussians, commanded by their king on one side of the city, and by marshal Keith on the other; and as soon as his Prussian majesty heard that the other part of the Austrian army, which had fled towards Beneschau, with some other troops, had reassembled under count Leopold Daun at that place, he detached the prince of Bevern, with a sufficient body of troops to observe his motions, whilst in the mean time he continued the blockade of Prague, wherein were inclosed, it is said, no less than 48,000 Austrian troops, with most of their chief generals, prince Charles of Lorraine, marshal Brown, the two princes of Saxony, &c. On the night, between the 23d and 24th, the Austrians made a furious sally with 10,000 men, commanded by prince Charles himself, and attacked the Prussians on the side of marshal Keith's quarters at Weissenberg; but their attack was sustained by the Prussian piquets with so much bravery, that their whole army had time to get under arms, when the Austrians were attacked in their turn, and forced to retreat into the town with loss, which was certainly considerable, as the action continued from two till seven in the morning. On the 29th, at midnight, the Prussian artillery being ordered, they began to batter and bombard the town, which they have continued ever since, but we do not hear that they have begun as yet to make any regular approaches, in order to storm the place, as they are in hopes that the garrison, or rather the army, inclosed in it, will soon be compelled by famine to surrender at discretion; for as the Prussians say, they are already obliged to kill and eat their horses; whereas, according to accounts from Vienna, they have plenty of provisions, and sufficient to hold out till count Daun be able to march to their relief, which does not seem very probable, as the prince has been obliged to retire to Jenikow, out of fear of being attacked by the prince of Bevern, who did very much harass his rear during their retreat.

Our advices from Poland and Prussia are uncertain, that those by one mail have been contradicted by the next. However, it now seems to be certain, that the Prussian men of war have actually blocked up the ports of Ducal-Prussia, and have already taken some of the Prussian trading vessels; and their troops have, it seems, at length entered Courland, and established their quarters at Frauenburg, about 22 miles from Memel, the first town in Prussia, near which place the Prussian general marshal Schwab is encamped with an army of 10,000 men.

From Ratisbon we hear, that on the 20th of April the French minister presented to

the diet a declaration, dated March 20, wherein his master gives his reasons for sending his armies into the empire, and among other things sets forth, that in order to prevent the war from spreading in the empire, he had sacrificed his desire of a just revenge, and consented that the empress-queen should make an offer of a convention of neutrality, in his name, for the dominions which the king of England possesses in Germany.

And by way of supplement to this declaration the empress-queen has communicated to several courts with whom her majesty is in friendship, the conditions that were proposed for bringing about a neutrality in favour of the electorate of Hanover. According to the overtures made on this head, the king of Great-Britain, in his electoral capacity, would have been considered as having no concern in the present war. His troops, and those of the princes allied to him, were not to act against the troops of the empress and her allies. He was likewise to engage, not to succour the king of Prussia, neither with men or money. The passage thro' that part of his electorate situated on the left of the river Aller, was to be granted to the troops of her imperial majesty and her allies, paying for what provisions, forage, and waggons they should want in the country; besides which, they were to be allowed to establish magazines and hospitals in certain parts of the electorate. The town of Hamelen was to be put into the hands of the empress, or one of her allies, as a deposit, or in the hands of the empress of Russia, or the king of Denmark, who were proposed as guarantees of the convention. Moreover they were to make a repartition of quarters for the Hanoverian troops, whose number, by virtue of this convention, could not be augmented.

On the other hand, both the king of Prussia and his Britannick majesty, as elector of Hanover, have, by their minister, presented memorials to the diet, claiming the protection of the empire against the invasion of the French; but as the diet has already, by a majority of votes, declared itself against the king of Prussia, these memorials can have no effect; for by that vote the several circles of the empire are obliged to send their respective contingents to the assistance of the empress-queen, for which purpose they are all raising troops, who will probably join with the French, instead of appearing against them. However, many of the princes of the empire will, it is supposed, declare themselves otherwise neutral, as the elector of Bavaria has already expressly done; and to induce them the more readily to do so, the king of Prussia has already sent a body of his troops, under col. Meyer, into Franconia, who have advanced as far as Nuremberg, and threaten to raise contributions upon all those who refuse to declare themselves neutral.

[The books in our next.]

PRICES

Day	DANE STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea Stock.	South Sea Ann. old	South Sea Ann. new	3 and 1/2 p. C.B. An.	3 p. Cent. S. S. An.	3 p. Cent. Ind. Ann.	Ind. Bonds prem.	B. Cir. p. l. s. d.	Wind at Deal.	Weather London.
31	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 158	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
30	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 155	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
29	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 148	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
28	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 145	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
27	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 138	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
26	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 135	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
25	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 132	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
24	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 125	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
23	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 122	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
22	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 115	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
21	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 112	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
20	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 105	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
19	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 102	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
18	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 95	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
17	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 88	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
16	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 85	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
15	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 78	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
14	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 75	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
13	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 68	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
12	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 65	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
11	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 58	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
10	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 55	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
9	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 48	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
8	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 45	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
7	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 38	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
6	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 35	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
5	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 28	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
4	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 25	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
3	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 18	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
2	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 15	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
1	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 12	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
31	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 5	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
30	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
29	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
28	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
27	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
26	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
25	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
24	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
23	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
22	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
21	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
20	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
19	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
18	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
17	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
16	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
15	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
14	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
13	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
12	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
11	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
10	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
9	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
8	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
7	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
6	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
5	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
4	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
3	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
2	119	142 1/2	101 1/2	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain
1	119	143 1/2	101 3/4	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	90	88	21. 0	5 0 0	S. S. E.	rain

Price of com.	Mark-lane Exchange.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warmminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Birmingham.
Wheat 46s. to 52s. odd	15l. 15s load	15l. 10s load	13l. 12s load	15l. 00s load	14l. 10s load	60s to 66 qu	56s to 58 qu	9s 6d buttel	8s 0d buttel	
Barley 23s to 28s od.	25s to 28 qr	19s to 26 qr	30s to 34 qr	20s to 32 qr	19s to 27 qr	26s to 30	29s to 32	3s 6d	4s 6d to 0s od	
Oats 17s to 21s 6d.	17s to 21 od	18s to 22	18s to 18s	17s to 22 ood	16s to 19 6d	18s to 20	18s to 20	2s 6d to 3s	2s 6d to 0s od	
Beans 23s to 26s od.	26s to 34 od	29s to 32	20s to 29s	24s to 35 ood	24s to 32	30s to 40	30s to 40	14s to 18 6d	6s 8d to 10 0s od	

Bill of Mortality from May 17. to June 14.	
Christ. { Males 503 } 1013	
{ Females 510 }	
Buried { Males 764 } 1473	
{ Females 709 }	
Died under 2 Years old 471	
Between 2 and 5 — 202	
5 and 10 — 70	
10 and 20 — 55	
20 and 30 — 105	
30 and 40 — 137	
40 and 50 — 119	
50 and 60 — 107	
60 and 70 — 108	
70 and 80 — 66	
80 and 90 — 26	
90 and 100 — 7	

Within the Walls 1473
Without the Walls 117
In Mid. and Surrey 331
City & Sub. West. 302

Weekly May 24 — 392	
June 31 — 366	
June 7 — 388	
June 14 — 327	

Decreased in the Burials this Month 175.
Wheaten Peck Loaf 3s. 3d.